

From WILSON, PETER LOUISVILLE AND Commercial Industrial GAZETTE

VOLUME I. LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866. NUMBER 31.

Industrial & Commercial Gazette Devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Oil and Mining. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY J. H. TURNER & CO., At Four Dollars per annum, in Advance. Office—No. 95 Green Street, opposite the Custom House.

Original Biography. Eminent Men of Louisville. HON. JAS GUTHRIE.

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1793, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, General Adam Guthrie, emigrated to the West from the State of Virginia at an early period, and was a very active, energetic man, and very generally beloved. He distinguished himself in the Indian wars, and afterwards devoted his time to civil pursuits, serving in the Legislature of Kentucky for four or five sessions to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Guthrie's education was partially conducted by the late James I. Dosier, and was completed at McAlister's Academy, Bardonia, Ky., one of the best institutions of learning of the time to be found in the West. After completing his course in the Academy he embarked in the Mississippi River trade, buying up the produce of the country and taking it to New Orleans in flatboats, returning by land either on foot or on horse-back. But finding, after several trips, that this was rather a more laborious than profitable business, he abandoned it and turned his attention to the law, which he studied under the late Judge Rowan, then residing in Bardonia. After practicing some time in that place, Mr. Guthrie, in 1820 moved to Louisville, which was then a small town, with an appointment from the Governor of the State as Commonwealth's Attorney. He has always been an intense student. He opened a law office and applied himself with untiring and sleepless diligence to the study and practice of his profession. While young he formed the habit of rising early and studying before breakfast, which habit he still keeps up, doing more reading and study before that meal than most men do in twenty-four hours. In a short time his practice increased to such an extent that he found it necessary to give up his position as Commonwealth's Attorney. He was for some time a partner of Judge Rowan, (under whom he had studied law, and who had located in Louisville,) and a close and intimate friend of that distinguished man; but it was while in partnership with the late Robert Tyler that his reputation as a lawyer was the greatest. The law firm of Guthrie & Tyler monopolized the better part of the practice of the city, and their fame spread far and wide. From the situation of Louisville Mr. Guthrie became early convinced that it was destined to be, at no remote day, a large and flourishing city, and acting upon this belief, he invested all his surplus funds in vacant lots in and around the town, thus laying the foundation of his future wealth. He took part, and generally the lead, in every public measure or enterprise, that had for its object the welfare and interest of the city. It was through his exertions that the city obtained its magnificent court-house, which, for years before its completion, went under the name of "Guthrie's Folly."

He was mainly instrumental in organizing, and was elected the first President of, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, which position he retained for a long time, and during his administration of the business of the Company the work was commenced and finished. He keenly appreciated the great advantages to be derived by Louisville from the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad, of which Company he was and still is one of the most energetic and influential directors, and he was active in his exertions in its behalf. But he saw that to secure the fruits of this road, and to still further benefit the city, a road must be built south from Louisville in order to prevent the trade from being diverted to Cincinnati. He therefore went to work with his accustomed and characteristic energy to organize and put into working order the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, of which he is the President. During the late civil war he managed by energy and ability, to keep the road out of the hands of the military and under the control and direction of the Company; and, notwithstanding portions of the road were often torn up and bridges destroyed, to repair which

was a great drain upon the Company's resources, he has, by the co-operation of the able Board of Directors, increased the value of the stock from ten cents on the dollar to about par, bought the Branch leading to Bardonia, extended the Lebanon Branch as far as Stanford, and by July will have it running to Crab Orchard.

He has by his connection with these roads, but more particularly by his management of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company during the war, earned for himself a truly enviable reputation as a railroad man—a reputation second to that of no one in the country.

He is also President of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, which work, when completed, will be an ornament as well as a great commercial advantage to the city.

Mr. Guthrie is President of the University of Louisville, an institution which has been in existence for many years, containing a Medical and Law Department, both of which he was active in organizing.

Nor has Mr. Guthrie kept entirely aloof from politics. He served time and again in the Legislature of Kentucky, first as Representative and afterwards as Senator, and he always wielded a powerful influence in that body. He was nearly always elected with a party majority opposed to him, but so great was the confidence of the people in him that they voted for him against the candidate of their own party. During the greater portion of his term of service as a Legislator he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, and has taken a conspicuous part in all measures conducive to the interests of the people. He was active in having our admirable common school system inaugurated. He was elected a delegate to the Convention that framed the new Constitution of Kentucky in 1847, and was chosen President of that body. Time and again Mr. Guthrie's friends have urged him to run for the office of Governor of the State and for Congress, but he uniformly refused, knowing that it would interfere with the practice of his profession.

When General Pierce was a candidate for the Presidency Mr. Guthrie took the stump and canvassed Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in his behalf, and, upon his election, General Pierce, appreciating the vast service rendered him, and knowing his reputation as a financier, tendered him a seat in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, which he accepted. He brought to bear in the administration of his office great energy, incorruptible integrity, and extraordinary ability. No Secretary ever made himself so complete a master of the minutiae and details of the office, or became so thoroughly acquainted with the financial and commercial systems of the country. His great object was to economize, and by his management he succeeded in paying off the National debt and putting the financial affairs of the country in a condition to challenge the admiration of the world. It made no difference by whom recommended, no one could receive an appointment in his department without undergoing a thorough examination as to his qualification for the office before a board appointed for that purpose. In this way he secured the services of competent clerks. His success was as great as his most sanguine friends could hope for, and his reputation as a financier spread throughout the world.

At the Charleston Democratic Convention he had numerous and strong friends urging his claims to the nomination for the Presidency, but, unfortunately for the country, there was a disagreement there, which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln and the subsequent secession and radicalism, believing that the success of either would be fatal to our republican form of Government, and destructive to the liberties of the people. Entertaining these views he did all in his power to effect a compromise between the North and the South. With this object in view he labored at the Peace Convention that met in Washington City, and at the Border Slave State Convention held at Frankfort. But all these efforts were in vain. Throughout the length and breadth of the land could be heard the preparations for war, and soon fathers were arrayed against sons, relatives against relatives, friends against friends, in deadly conflict, and we were in the midst of a terrible civil war.

Mr. Guthrie took his stand in favor of the Union, and during the contest acted with the conservative masses of the people, who were in favor of suppressing the rebellion, and at the same time protecting the Constitution against the assaults and encroachments of the radicals.

He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated General McClellan for the Presidency, and was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. In 1865 Mr. Guthrie was elected United States Senator from Kentucky for the term of six years.

Mr. Guthrie's mind is eminently inductive and analytical, and he takes the broadest and most comprehensive view of every subject. His judgment is strong and powerful, and his impulses,

prejudices, and temper are and ever have been under the complete subjection and control of his reason and judgment.

Mr. Guthrie is not what is called eloquent. He does not deal in rhetoric, rounded periods, and flowers of speech, that tickle the ear and captivate the fancy; but his style is terse, laconic, logical, and appeals entirely to the judgment and understanding; and his eloquence consists in his earnest and emphatic manner, together with the confidence with which his whole life has inspired the people. When occupied in pondering over any subject he is very abstracted, and apparently abrupt in his manner. Hence some have imagined him to be aristocratic; but never was an idea more erroneous. When his mind is free from business cares and troubles, he is genial and social in his disposition and manner. No one has more devoted and attached friends, and no man will do more to assist a friend. As a father he is kind and indulgent, and his children almost idolize him. He is charitable, but upon the subject of his charities he seldom ever speaks.

As a lawyer he watched over the interests of his client as faithfully as he did over his own; as a state-man he endeavored to legislate for the whole people and not for a class; and as a citizen he set an example of uprightness, probity, and obedience to law. The loss of no man would be so severely felt by the community as that of the Hon. James Guthrie.

We must here close this brief and imperfect biography. To do justice to Mr. Guthrie we would have to give a history of Louisville and Kentucky for upwards of half a century, and a detailed account of the workings of the United States Treasury Department for four years.

(Written for the Gazette.)

The Student.

This exceedingly interesting volume consists of a series of essays, sketches, short stories by Sir Bulwer Lytton, an author whose writings are probably more universally admired than any other now living. He has been successful in each and all of the varied departments of literature. Ranking among the highest as a poet, essayist, and historian, while as a dramatist and novelist he has surpassed all his contemporaries. "The Lost Tales of Miletus," clothed in language of poetical splendor worthy of the pure classical beauty of the subject, entitles him to the highest niche in the castle of poetical fame. As proof of his great success as a dramatic author, we will mention that exquisitely beautiful production, "The Lady of Lyons," and the sublime creation of "Richelieu." The first named is filled with scenes and pictures perfectly enchanting, breathing such an atmosphere of love and beauty as to hold the reader spell-bound. Richelieu contains passages of the grandest magnificence, and its representation on the stage has been the occasion of the display of the finest elocutionary powers. We will remark, that the distinguished American actor, Edwin Booth, has perhaps derived more reputation from his sublime representations of Richelieu than from all his other portrayments of character unless we except his unrivaled personation of Hamlet.

But we must return and speak more particularly of "The Student," nearly all of the articles contained herein are characterized by grace, elegance, and beauty. Some of them, however, of greater and less merit. A few are wanting in that profound thought and deep insight into the human heart, that is so generally the characteristic of his later essays in Caxtoniana, such as "Motive Power," "Knowledge of the World," "Faith and Charity," etc. But we cannot expect all the works of a writer to be of equal power, for the greatest of authors would fail to come up to this standard. The many narrow prejudices contained in Hawthorne's "Twice Told Tales" give us but a poor idea of his comprehensive intellect, while the wishy washy sentimental nonsense found in Lord Byron's "Hours of Idleness" would scarcely make us believe that he was capable of such immortal creations as "Manfred," "Cain," and "Child Harold." Even Shakespeare has written some of the meanest as well as the sublimest of poetry.

The most interesting chapters in "The Student" are those entitled "The Difference Between Authors," "The Passion for the Universal," "Lake Leman," "Conversations with an Ambitious Student," and "Infidelity in Love."

In "The Difference Between Authors," Sir Edward calls attention to the popular error that authors ought to be whatever their readers choose to imagine them, and on this subject thus truthfully observes:

"If an author disappoint the herd of spectators, it does not follow that it is his fault. The mass of men are disappointed with the Elgin marbles. Why? Because they are natural. The disappointment of being brought in contact with a man of genius is of the same sort he is too natural for them."

The chapter on the Passion for the Universal is one of the best in the book. It paints out in clear and beautiful language the reasons that the mind should aspire to

the acquisition of all kinds of knowledge. He cites Milton, Shakespeare, Bacon, and Goethe as being august examples to the aspiration of the universal, while he argues "that the class of men who spend their lives on one idea, or pore over one leaf alone of the Eden tree, never see anything at large. Goethe was a botanist as well as a poet and philosopher. Shakespeare was versed in every species of knowledge and enameled with pined flowers his thoughts of gold."

The articles on "The Want of Sympathy," "The Departure of Youth," and "On Satisfaction" are particularly worthy of mention for the deep and lasting impression they will leave on the reader if read when the mind is undisturbed by the calculations of worldly interests.

The chapter entitled "Infidelity in Love" awakens thoughts "that often lie too deep for tears," and must have been written in moments of the deepest dejection and of the most bitter disappointment. It seems to have been a model for Irving's beautiful prose poem, "The Broken Heart." We cannot refrain from making the following quotations:

"The one who takes from us his or her love, takes from us the love of all else. We have no longer perhaps the qualities of a chosen affection. Once we might have chosen out of the world, now the world is passed. It was a beautiful sentiment of one whom her lord proposed to put away. 'Give me then back' said she 'that which I brought to you.' And the man answered in the vulgar coarseness of his soul: 'Your fortune shall return to you.' 'I thought not of fortune' said the lady; 'Give me back my real wealth; give me back my beauty and my youth; give me back the virginity of my soul; give me back the cheerful and the heart that had never been disappointed.' Our trustfulness in human nature is diminished; the pillars of the world seem shaker, we believe. We are no more from the faith of others. Persons may roll away, all other feelings may ebb and flow, but the love we have lost is never returned. On the dead vacuum of the breast the temple and the garden rise no more."

In "Lake Leman" we find quite a variety of ideas grouped together. His descriptions of this beautiful lake and its associations are such as only a truly poetical soul can give. His reflections on the tomb of Madame DeStael, and his tribute to Lord Byron are both worthy of the genius of Sir Edward. But in speaking of Voltaire and the church at Ferney, bearing the inscription "Deo erexit Voltaire" we find a specimen of false reasoning on the subject of religion altogether unworthy of the genius of so great an author. He contends with no little spirit that Voltaire was not an Atheist, that he was one of the strongest possible arguments in favor of the existence of a Supreme Being, that in opposing religious opinions he opposed the opinions of monks and Jesuits, not of Protestants.

Further on he observes, had Voltaire been born in England he would never have attacked Christianity. Had he been born two centuries before, his spirit of research and daring courage would have made him the reformer of the Church and not antagonistic of it. It may be the difference of time and place that makes the difference between a Luther and Voltaire."

As greatly as we admire the writings of Bulwer, we cannot think of language sufficiently strong to condemn this species of ingenious but intolerable sophistry. Can the thoughtful and unprejudiced reader imagine circumstances powerful enough to make Voltaire the greatest blasphemer who ever lived, an advocate of Christianity, save perhaps those attending the death bed of such a monster. We have no patience with such insane theorists. The man who tramples on the Bible, rejecting the sacred revelations, and attempts to prove by the light of reason and philosophy alone, the existence of a Supreme Being, is in every sense the meanest and most dangerous of infidels, and it is no palliation for his great crime that he has erected a church to God and prescribed rules of moral conduct for mankind. His views are inconsistent with every notion of piety and true religion, corrupting society and destroying happiness and virtue, and striking at the deep and perfect ideas of the holiness, justice and mercy of God. Fortunately for the world such religious opinions are confined to a very small circle of believers. Though we are not sure that this doctrine is any more pernicious in its effects than the ideas of religion taught by a certain class who look upon our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ as only a man of extraordinary excellencies, and regard the Bible merely as a collection of beautiful and poetical historical ideas, and entitled to no particular weight and authority.

Before closing this sketch we will notice briefly the chapters entitled "Conversations with an Ambitious Student in Health." Here the "author" and the "student" converse in the delightful and dramatic form of a dialogue on a variety of interesting and instructive subjects, such as "books and their writers," poetry, the arts and sciences, religion and philosophy. Many of these conversations are on purely imaginative and speculative subjects, and contain new and original ideas abounding in strange

conceits expressed merely for the purpose of effect. We heartily wish that Bulwer had selected this part of his volume for the expression of his ideas concerning Voltaire and his religious opinions.

These conversations contain some of the very finest critical remarks on "Young's Night Thoughts." They can be read over and over again and each time with increased pleasure.

The "Student's" definition of wit and humor is also worthy of mention. Wit is described as the philosopher's quality; humor the poet's. The nature of wit relates to things, humor to persons. Wit utters brilliant truths, humor delicate deductions from the knowledge of individual character. Roushewould is witty. The Vicar of Wakefield is the model of humor. "The true spirit of conversation consists in building on the observations of others, not in overturning them. Thus the wit says apropos of your remark and the disagreeable man I cannot agree with you. We sincerely hope that our quotations from this interesting and instructive book will give the reader a correct idea of its merits and the purpose of its author, and if we have not succeeded in pointing out its chief beauties, let us hope that our remarks will to some extent serve as an index to them.

At the close of this work there is quite a collection of short stories conveying in the most attractive form, lessons of wisdom, and at the same time illustrating in a life-like manner the noblest principles that influence human action.

It is difficult to say in what department of literature Sir Edward Bulwer has achieved the greatest success. Many of his novels such as "Rienzi" and the "Last Days of Pompeii" have passed into history, and it is probable that in the sphere of a historical novelist there is a wider field for the display of his universal genius than in such works as "The Rise and Fall of Athens," "The Student," "Caxtoniana," &c. It may be urged that in the former he has colored and misrepresented particular historical facts, but surely he has illustrated historical truths in general, and given to them a form and beauty, distinctness and reality that cannot find a place in works of a more prosy character. But whether in prose or poetry, romance or the drama, history or philosophy, his pages are invariably lightened up with a gleam of sunshine.

G. W. G.

(Written for the Gazette.)

The Old Love and the New.

BY ANNIE CABLE COLE.

How oft the sunny soft-eyed spring,  
With its daffodils and crocuses,  
Has brooded all those meadow-fields,  
And brightened all those shaded passes,  
Since through their hazy dewy paths,  
My girlish feet were ready gaid—  
By one a wooing, soft voice—  
To whom my heart its faith confided.

Upon that shelter'd, rocky seat,  
O'er which no glaring simonide crosses,  
How oft the clanking summer vines  
Have mingled with the woodland muses;  
Since then I heard, with heart enwrest,  
His whispered vows and low-lying'd dreaming;  
And revel'd in a sweet wild bliss,  
Believing all the world's bright seeming.

How oft the sunset's rosy flush,  
Has kiss'd the dark face of the river,  
And loosed each wave a golden crest,  
As 'neath its light they shift and quiver,  
Since I, with hush'd and happy heart,  
While o'er its placid surface gliding,  
With his strong, firm and trustful arm,  
Our tiny bark so deftly guiding,

Saw in its clear reflecting depths,  
The graceful, brave-brow'd form beside me,  
And felt, with love's own aweless faith,  
How sweetly thus through life he'd guide me.  
Ah yes! I surely loved him true,  
For even now, those bright-faced hours,  
Tripping through my heart with happy thrills,  
Like laughing fairies scotching low us.

I dream'd of the summer skies,  
And every blossom frail and slender,  
That wore the azure of his eyes—  
His eyes so wistful, true and tender.  
And yet—how strange—a few brief years,  
And now across my heart's sweet dreaming,  
The same strange thrill of gladness breaks,  
To greet a flashing dark eye's beaming.

An eye exultant, still and deep;  
Whose wealth of glorious mental splendor,  
Dem'd was the homage of my soul,  
(Swamp the love I blindly render.  
But still I know the soft blue eyes—  
Awoke as pure and deep devotion;  
And yet they tell me woman's heart  
Can find no true love's em lin.

But ah! 'tis like a spring-time plant;  
And hope and love, its buds and flowers;  
They fade, and wither with blighting grief,  
It mourns through winter's barren hours.  
But spring returns with warmth and showers,  
Like wavings of another love;  
And soon a richer, lovelier bloom,  
Its leafless branches brightly cover.

Two servants were given tickets to go to a theatre, to which they went, and from which they soon returned. "You have surely not been?" asked their mistress. "Oh yes," they answered, "we went to the theatre, and sat there till suddenly a curtain drew up and some ladies and gentlemen began talking together, but as it was on family matters we felt we were intruding, and so came home."

A cobbler at Paris, who attended the disputations, was asked if he understood Latin. "No," he replied, "but I know who is wrong in the argument." "How?" asked his friend. "Why, by seeing who is angry first."

Why is a flirting wife like a wheel? Because she goes around with the fellows (fellows) as well as with the hub.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1866.

Editors Gazette: Please insert the following notice in your paper:

All persons wanting information in regard to the date of death, disease, number of grave, &c., of any Kentucky or other prisoner of war, who died at Camp Douglas, Illinois, please address E. S. JORDAN, Undertaker, P. O. Box, 2623, Chicago, Ills.

Domestic animals generally, seem to be doing well this spring. The last few windy days have been particularly favorable for the development of "calves." There has, perhaps, been no period in the history of this city where so many have been seen on the streets. They mostly go in pairs. While many of them are quite slim and gaunt this spring, others appear remarkably large and thrifty, and we are informed that in many cases have nearly doubled their size in a single night. To a city bred young gentleman no branch of stock-growing is so peculiarly interesting as this variety of live stock.

Credit.

The cash system and the credit system of doing business have often been placed in contrast as antagonists to each other. Each has had its advocates and opponents, and after all the discussion and the experiments that have been brought to bear on the subject, it is still, like many other hard debated subjects, as far from positive and final settlement. A huge outcry has been raised against the credit, and loud praises have been uttered in favor of the cash system. Only with limitations are they correct. The absolute disuse of credit in transacting business is next to an impossibility. The attempt to banish it utterly argues narrow conceptions of business, where "No Trust" is placarded in a place of business, it must be understood to admit the liberty to make some exceptions, or, also, to comprehend but a narrow range of operations conducted on a very limited capital of cash and generosity.

Business, to that extent, and with that unhappy distrust of humanity, might be carried on perhaps without credit, but nothing would be abolished, with its inconvenience and its benefits, a large share of the buying and selling would be thrown out, too, and drafts and exchanges would necessarily lie dead in the hands of its owner, if the door for lending were closed and bolted. Business talents, however, indorsed by honesty, would, if lacking capital, be valueless. And, in a word, business would be stunted and cramped as to its extent, and would be divested of a large proportion of its manly character and expansive tendencies on the generous mind.

The occasional abuses of credit do not destroy its use, or justify the suppression of all confidence between man and man. That it is abused is not to be denied. To buy or borrow without intention to pay, is, of course a dereliction of moral principle. But the presumption that all business engagements are connected with such conditions would be a wrong to far the greater proportion of them. It is an abuse of credit to extend it indiscriminately and loosely, and by exorbitant prices to indemnify ones self against losses, making those who pay compensate for the delinquencies of those who do not. Credit has its important uses in the business intercourse of men. Nor does it contribute less, when used within proper limitations, to the profit than to the pleasantness of business life. There is sometimes a recklessness in incurring liabilities which requires restraint. It generally meets that restraint, after a short run, in the embarrassments to which it leads. Integrity and capability in the transaction of business make credit safe, and its safety thus insured, it makes business both pleasant and profitable, extending its operations and diffusing through them that faith in man which it is honorable to cherish.

PRICES OF GOLD IN SECESSIA.—The Lynchburg Virginian gives a table of the price of gold in Richmond during each month of the rebellion. It began on the 14th of January, 1862, at \$122.50 in paper for \$100 in gold, and the premium gradually and steadily increased during all the fluctuations of the war, until the 1st of March, 1864, when it had reached \$2400 paper for \$100, the paper dollar being worth only 4 1/4 cents. For three months after this, the premium was gradually reduced, until on the 1st of June it had declined to 1800, the paper dollar being then worth 5 1/2 cents. In July, 1864, it began rising again, and on the 15th of January it rose to 6700, the paper dollar being then worth 1 1/2 cents. It rallied in Feb. 1865 to 4500 or 2 1/2 cents for the paper dollar, but the next month the confederate currency again commenced to decline, and the lowest point quoted was on the 15th of March, 1865, probably under the belief of some that on the close of the war it would be worth something, the price rallied for a short time to 3000 or 2 3/4 cent on the dollar, but after April there were no sales.

## Agricultural Department.

## Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

(Signed) L. J. BRADFORD, President.  
Jas. G. MILLER, Secretary.

## Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution, adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of this Society.

**AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.**—The 12th annual fair of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society, will be held at Nashua, Sept. 18-20.

The next State Fair of Pennsylvania, will be held at Easton, on the 25th-27th of Sept.

The next annual Fair of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society will open at Paris, Bourbon county, Oct. 21.

At a late meeting of the officers of the Caledonia, Vt., Agricultural Society, it was decided that the next annual Fair be held at St. Johnsbury, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.

The St. Lawrence county Fair will be held at Canton, Sept. 25th-27th. Premiums \$1,500, and open to all comers.

The Cattaraugus county Fair will be held at Olean, the 18th, 19th and 20th of September.

The Central Michigan Agricultural Society will hold its Fair at Lansing, Sept. 12th to 14th.

**FATTENING CATTLE.**—John Johnston writes to the Country Gentleman, that he feeds his cattle on all the hay they will eat, with four quarts each of corn meal and oil meal, daily, increasing each to six quarts on the third month; in three months I make them prime, if not extra beef; I litter my yards well, and stable them no longer than it takes them to eat their meals, as they do better when out than when tied up, and keep clean. Cattle bought that had been meal, I give more. If stabled, give plenty of air in front; this is important. It is important to have the right kind; Short horn and Hereford grades are best. These may be fed at any age. If common cattle, get them deep at the flanks and wide at the loins, with good points generally; such may be fattened at rising four years. There are so few Herefords they are not worth writing about. I am feeding 300 Michigan wethers.

## Kentucky Horticultural and Pomological Society.

Hon. Harrison Taylor, and others, Chairmen of the District Committees on the Diseases of Fruit and Fruit Trees, &c., for the Kentucky State Pomological and Horticultural Society.

**GENTLEMEN:** The present season affords some features of improvement in the general health of the orchards and of freedom from bluish in the character of the fruits, which have withstood the winter and spring frosts, in this vicinity, that are marked and unmistakable. Apples, as the Winter Pearmain and Early Harvest, which for several years have cracked badly, are now good looking, and the grape crop though not yet set, has passed unharmed the age at which it is liable to mildew, the first phase of grape-rot. The foliage, too, in the fruit garden and orchard is healthier than it has been for several years just preceding. These results are all brought about by adequate causes—efforts to discover which is the legitimate work of your several committees. It may, however, require years of toil before your observed and recorded facts will be sufficiently numerous and varied to sustain any true theory on these subjects. Still, duty requires us to labor on, because this is the only road to truth.

My object in addressing you at this time is to call your attention to the character of the present season as one deserving to be watched closely. There is no doubt heat and moisture exert a powerful influence on the general health of vegetables and plants, but there are few seasons when the combinations are uniform from April to July—when as during last year those three months were wet and warm, averaging a fall of about seven inches per month, or as during this year when for the same months the weather was dry and cool—no washing rain having occurred in the months of May and June, and no hot weather until about the 20th of June.

I think, owing to the apparent uniformity of the present season as one deserving to be described as cooler and drier than the average, you would do well to compare my description of the same with what may have been observed by the local committees, each in its district, noting the points of agreement and of difference; noting also with especial care this fact: Does the apple and pear suffer more or less in this than in former years with cracking, a case in which the skin of the young fruitlets loses its vitality as if dipped into a corrosive fluid, and when it ought to swell for ripening it cracks open? Are grape plants more or less healthy than usual? Have Concord, Delaware, Clinton, Hartford, Prolific, Diana, Isabella and Catawba passed the first thirty days since blooming without disease; or, if not, which are most exempt?

In order that the conditions of heat and cold, dryness and moisture may not be held responsible for a greater amount of influence for good or harm than they really exert, it is proper in speaking of the orchard, fruit garden and vineyard, only to refer to those that are cultivated or well cared for.

Very respectfully, yours,  
L. YOUNG,  
President Ky. State P. and H. Society.

## Berkshire Hogs—Do They Pay?

**EDS. PRAIRIE FARMER:**—Your Chester White correspondents have for some time been telling of their wonderful feats in producing large hogs, &c., and asking "Berkshire" if he could beat it. The following is my reply to all their "big ones":

One year ago I had a herd of 14 Berkshire hogs, valued at \$297 50. I have fed them during the year corn, oats and pasture, worth on my farm \$225 50, making a total investment of \$523 00. From this herd I have sold 33 head to-day and have on hand 17 head worth to-day \$450 00, making a total of \$1,153 50, which, after deducting the total investment leaves a balance of \$630 50 to pay for my trouble and interest on the investment, which I consider rather satisfactory. "Can sway backed Chester White" beat it? **BERKSHIRE.**  
Ridge Farm, March 1, 1896.

## Agricultural Items.

The hog cholera and the army worm are troubling the farmers in some parts of Illinois, and the potato bug is making serious havoc in some sections of eastern Iowa and western Illinois. Many farmers in Merwin county, Ill., have been re-planting their corn.

At a sheep shearing festival held at Medina, Ohio, on the 5th instant, a trial was made of a patent sheep shearer. The result is given by the committee as follows:

One sheep, time thirty minutes, two men; sheep turned over to a hand shearer to trim; sheep badly shorn; fleece badly torn; sheep and wool badly cut and the shearer severely if not mortally wounded, and turned over to the attending surgeon.

A singular cattle disease has made its appearance near Danbury, Vt. Three valuable cows died in one week. The cows sickened suddenly and died within thirty-six hours after they were attacked. Upon opening it was found that the brains and shoulders of the cattle were mortified, emitting a stench almost unable to be borne.

## How to Make an Omelet.

A gentleman of letters, who has lived considerably abroad, at a recent visit to the Community, praised the French style of cooking, and, remarking that he had himself a natural taste for gastronomic art, offered to show the ladies of the Community how to compound an omelet in the French manner. This was readily acceded to, and the party adjourning to the kitchen, the gentleman took charge of the materials and the cooking, while the ladies looked on. The result was a breakfast dish of so much merit that we think we shall do our readers a favor by describing it. Those who partook of it were unanimous in saying that they had never eaten a preparation of eggs and milk so palatable and wholesome. The following was his method of making an omelet:

"Beat up one dozen eggs with a small cup full of new milk; salt to your taste. Have ready on the stove a large frying pan or dipper; let it be sufficiently hot to melt a small piece of butter, just enough to grease the pan so that the egg will not stick to it; pour in enough of the egg to cover the bottom of the pan very thin; move the pan very gently, first raising it on one side and then on the other, so as to expose the egg evenly to the heat. In a moment or so the egg next to the pan is jellified; then peel it up from the pan with a spoon, and roll it lightly over and over till the whole comes off, and then it is sufficiently cooked, and may be put into a napkin and kept hot (not cooked any more), till another portion of the egg is cooked in the same way as the first.

The important thing to be observed in this process is to cook the egg evenly, and so slightly that it does not pass from the jellied stage, which is delicious and wholesome, to the spongy stage, which is tough and indigestible.

The necessity of cooking a dozen eggs in three or four different portions, arises only from the smallness of ordinary frying pans. A drifter exposing a larger surface to the heat could cook more at one time. An omelet for one person, composed of two eggs and a tablespoonful of milk or two of milk, could be cooked at once in a frying pan. The one we have described above of a dozen eggs, would be enough for four or five persons.

"A Parisian cook," said our visitor, "will serve you an omelet cooked in this way that will stand two or three inches high, and quiver and shake like a mass of jelly. To please an epicure he will sprinkle in some sprigs of parsley chopped fine, or thin shavings of ham, some kidney chopped—or garnish the dish with nice apple sauce or jelly." But minus these appetizing additions, we can truly say that the omelet we tasted this morning, cooked by our guest's own hands, was altogether the best we ever ate.

**SILK CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.**—Our friends over the mountains are becoming considerably excited on the subject of silk culture. The enterprise for the present is under the leadership of Louis Prevost, a Frenchman by birth, well posted in the business, and confident that his adopted State is well adapted to the production of silk. An accident has somewhat curiously embarrassed his plans for the present season, as we learn from the California Farmer. Mr. Prevost resides in San Jose. While absent from home, his wife sold some of his silk-worm eggs, and afterward left the two boxes containing the remainder in the office instead of returning them to the coolest part of the cellar. The mistake was discovered too late, and the hatching season found Mr. P. unprepared. His supply of food was limited to enough for about 10,000 worms; he was under the necessity, therefore, of removing his rapidly increasing family to Sacramento, where he is now feeding them at Agricultural Hall, and talking to the people upon the methods of managing silk culture. He has now under his care about 2,000,000 worms; of these over 500,000 were born in a single night on board the steamer for Sacramento—which beats Salt Lake "all hollow!"

**HEMP.**—We have been informed that there is but one crop of old hemp now on hand in the county of Woodford, which has never before been the case in that county.—*Lex. Obs. and Rep.*

## Agricultural Items.

Nearly three million head of cattle have been imported into England during the past three years.

A cow died recently in Harwick, Vt., from some unknown cause. On examination her stomach was found to contain fifteen iron nails, fourteen pieces of stone of different sizes, five pieces of glass, a part of an earthen pitcher, besides a large quantity of smaller articles weighing nearly a pound.

The Richmond Times says intelligence comes from all parts of Virginia that there has recently been a great improvement in the condition of the growing wheat.

The farmers of Texas are for the first time harvesting their wheat crops by machinery. The yield is reported to be the largest ever made in that State.

A correspondent of a Scottish paper estimates that there are in Great Britain and Ireland 3,000,000 dogs.

The Oregon farmers complain that it is impossible to export anything at present rates of transportation, consequently produce is low, wool from 20 to 25c per pound.

Farmers are often troubled by angle worms dropping in their wells during dry weather. The Maine Farmer advises digging a trench next the stone work, and down to the hard pan, and filling with gravel. The worms will not dig through the gravel.

The use of chlorate of potash in ounce doses is recommended where dairymen suffer from abortion among their cows. The salt is harmless.

The culture of cotton is increasing very generally in the island of Tahiti. A wealthy English Company having secured possession of a large extent of land and employed upwards of four hundred Coolies, have just dispatched their first crop to Valparaiso.

The milk inspector in Boston estimates the sales of milk in that city at \$2,000,000 yearly.

It is said that 15,000 bushels of wheat were recently re-shipped from Liverpool to this country.

An eminent and successful farmer of Carrigan, Ireland, uses salt as a top-dressing for grain crops, at the rate of about four cwt. per Irish acre, which tends to stiffen the straw and prevent it from lodging.

A New Hampshire farmer sheared 105 pounds of wool from seven bucks. The fleeces of three of them weighed 65 pounds.

From 100 maple trees, in New Hampshire, 490 pounds of sugar were made this year.

A mixture of hartshorn and sweet oil, in about equal parts, rubbed on the caked udders of cows, has been found a sure remedy by a correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph.

It is said that making several holes, of an inch or two in diameter, and two or three inches deep, near each hill of corn, will be the means of destroying large numbers of cut worms. It would be well to make the holes while the ground is wet.

J. D. Churchill, in the Rural American, says that half a teaspoon of saltpetre once a day for a week is the best remedy he ever used for bloody milk or caked bag in cows.

A cheese factory has just been started at Wheaton, Ill., which has capacity for consuming the milk of 300 to 400 cows. The proprietors make cheese for farmers for two cents per pound, or buy their milk at one cent per pound.

The wool growers of Sangamon county, Ill., have organized a company and intend to build a large steam woolen mill, probably at Springfield. In that county there are about 100,000 sheep, whose annual product is about 500,000 pounds of wool.

The army worm has made its appearance in Pike county, Ills.

## The Curculio.

This destructive insect has already commenced its ravages. We have noticed its deadly mark on the young fruit, and have seen some plums on the ground, under the trees. The process of jarring the trees, and collecting the insects on cloths, is a troublesome and laborious one, and if the number of trees to be operated on is large, some of them are liable to be neglected until the enemy has done its work. The following mixture is said to be a perfect remedy for the evil. With a spatula or knife, mix one pound of whale-oil soap with four ounces of flowers of sulphur, and then dissolve in twelve gallons of water, stirring the liquid well. Then take one half peck of quick-lime and dissolve in four gallons of water. When fully dissolved and settled, pour off the transparent lime water and add it to the soap mixture, adding four gallons of strong tobacco water. This wash should be applied with a garden syringe or any other contrivance with which leaves and fruit can be thoroughly drenched. If the mixture is not washed off by rain, one application will be sufficient, but in showery weather several applications must be made. When the plum is about the size of a pea, is the best time to apply it, but it will be effectual on all fruit not yet stung at any stage of their growth.

## Bourbon County Items.

**FINE CATTLE SOLD.**—The herd of forty short-horn cattle of B. F. Vannmeter's were auctioned by Major Hibbler, on Tuesday. They were principally purchased by Ohio and Illinois buyers. Prices ranged from \$60 to \$410, averaging about \$175.

**THE MAJOR HIBLER FARM SOLD.**—Messrs. Charles and Monroe Leed, sons of David Leed, purchased last week the above place, containing about 250 acres, at \$113 50. They re-sold 56 acres to Horace Miller at \$113.

Messrs. Boulden, Marsh and Wheat, the sellers, purchased the place last fall of Major H. at \$105.

The Messrs. Leed sold 35 acres, two miles from town on the Flat Rock pike, to Col. K. Stone, at \$110.

The last newly coined scientific term is Pidalogy. It is used to denote the science of subterranean springs.

**WHAT IS SALERATUS.**—Wood is burnt to ashes, ashes are lye-ified—lye is the result. Lye is evaporated by boiling—black salt is the residuum. The salt undergoes purification by fire, and the potash of commerce is obtained. By another process we change potash into pearl-ash. Now put these in sacks and place them in a distillery wash-tub, where the fermentation evolves carbonic acid gas, and the pearl-ash absorbs it and is rendered solid, the product being heavier, whiter, and drier than the pearl-ash. It is now saleratus. How much salts of lye and carbonic acid gas a human stomach can bear and remain healthy, is a question for a saleratus eater. Some people say saleratus will not harm the stomach. Is it not a very palpable lye?

## News Items.

Michilimacknac is the great summer resort of the North-west.

Two little Buffalo girls left their homes and turned gipsies. After wandering with a tribe for some time, they escaped, reported to the N. Y. police, and were returned to their homes.

The Titusville Herald says: An exciting controversy is reported to have occurred between the Hon. C. V. Culver and the Deputy Sheriff of Venango county, at Rouseville, on Wednesday evening. The officer seized a locomotive belonging to the Reno and Pithole Railroad at Plumer, intending to run it over to Rouseville, and deposit it upon the Kersey Oil and Mining Company horse-railroad track. Mr. Culver was notified of the proceeding and came over from Renonton on a locomotive, accompanied by several employees to dispute the seizure. He arrived at Rouseville in advance of the Sheriff, and demanded possession of the company's property. The officer refused to comply, and Mr. Culver is reported to have ordered his men to draw revolvers and take forcible possession. Milder counsels prevailed, however, and the Deputy was finally allowed to retain peaceable possession of the locomotive, under protest.

The Sandusky Register says: A fair amount of wool is now coming into the market. The proceedings and resolutions of the Cleveland Convention of the good sense of farmers is making a marked change in the condition of the wool this season. It comes clean and nicely put up. There is probably less of the old clip on hand than ever before. In New York some wool stores are entirely empty, and others only contain a few undesirable lots. Some choice selections are held at 70c. The price in this market ranges from 49c to 50c.

If you make a perforation through a volume of Shakespeare, why is that a mathematical absurdity? Because the part is greater than the whole.

How to spell and define women at one fell-swoop—Whim-en.—*Boston Post.*

A legal wag calls his marriage certificate, strange to say, "a writ of attain'd her."

## Louisville Preparations! FOR CHILLS AND FEVER! USE THE BEST.

**Hurley's Ague Tonic**  
Never Fails—Always to be Depended Upon—Nothing More Reliable than Hurley's Tonic.

Will cure Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Malarial Ague. Every person who has tried Hurley's Tonic speaks in the highest terms of it. As a curative agent it is unsurpassed, and in certain cases, no bad results from using HURLEY'S TONIC. Everybody should use Hurley's Ague Tonic.

Send your orders to HURLEY, RUDDELL & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

**Hurley's Stomach Bitters.**  
For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, want of action of the Liver, Bile, Stomach, there are no bitters that can compare with these in removing these distressing complaints. For sale or can be had at any Drug Store in the United States, or from the proprietors, Louisville, Ky., corner Seventh and Green streets, to whom all orders should be addressed.

**Hurley's Sarsaparilla.**  
The great Blood Purifier, as a Spring and Summer Medicine, stands unrivalled, removing all impurities from the blood, and giving health and strength to the system. HURLEY, RUDDELL & CO., Proprietors.

**Hurley's Popular Worm Candy.**  
As this is really a Specific for Worms, and the best and most palatable form to give to children, it is not surprising that it is fast taking the place of all other preparations for worms—it being tasteless, any child will take it.

**Oriental Pearl Drops.**  
For Beautifying the Complexion, effectually removing Tan, Freckles, Blisters, and giving the skin an elegant smoothness not easily attained by any other. Its use among the ladies of fashion in the East, gives it a character for efficacy, which at once stamps it as infinitely superior for the toilet of any lady.

**Ink, Ink, Ink.**  
Sutton's Chemical Writing Fluid is becoming world-renowned for its superior quality. Having been introduced only about six years it has become the principal ink with those who value free flowing ink, and for its permanency it is decidedly the best ink for records that can be used. For counting houses, banks or schools, it is unequalled, and needs only to be tried to be approved. For sale by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

HURLEY, RUDDELL & CO., Proprietors, Corner Seventh and Green streets, Louisville, Ky.

May 19—3m

**JOHANBOEKE & BRO.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS,**

No. 195, North side Main St.,

Bet. Fifth and Sixth, up stairs, Louisville, Ky.

We would respectfully call the attention of Merchants to the following facts:

That we have an experience of sixteen years in the manufacture, buying and selling of Hats.

We have, since we commenced Jobbing, sold Hats with less profit than any house West.

April 14—3m

## Agricultural.

## CLIPPER

## WASHING MACHINE,



## THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE only Machine that will do an entire family washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order.

Every Family should have one.

Manufactured by

**PITKIN, WIARD & Co.**

## Brawn's Corn Planter

Will plant and cover in check rows from 15 to 20 acres per day.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO., General Agents.

## STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,

Or SULKY CORN PLOW. This Implement is indispensable to the farmer. PITKIN, WIARD & CO., Sole Agents for Ky.

## BUCKEYE REAPER and MOWER,

PITKIN, WIARD & CO., Sole Agents for Ky.

In addition to the above, we have a large stock of the most approved Machines and Implements, among which are

**Threshers and Separators, Corn Shellers & Cutting Boxes, Portable Drag Saws, Avery's Cast Plows, Indianapolis and other Steel Plows, Cast Steel Plows, Smith's Patent.**

## WHEELER'S PATENT WATER DRAWERS CHAIN PUMPS, Spades, Forks, Hoes, &amp;c., &amp;c. WHITE SAND, LIME, HYDRAULIC CEMENT AND PLASTER,

By the single barrel, or in large quantities, at LOWEST PRICES.

## GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1895, in bulk, or neatly put up in papers.

Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, Blue Grass Seed, Orchard Grass Seed, Red Top or Herds Grass Seed, Hungarian Seed, Millet Seed, Hemp Seed.

**Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,**  
Feb. 10—y LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Miscellaneous.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN New Goods.

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

Offered to Merchants visiting Louisville. I have just received an immense stock of

Fancy and White Goods, Notions, &c.,

Which must be sold to reduce my stock preparatory to a temporary Removal while rebuilding my present store. After the 1st of April, will occupy the second floor over H. Burkhardt's, next door.

No. 182 Main street, bet. 5th and 6th. March 10—4f

March 10—4f

## Agricultural.

## PLOW! PLOW! PLOW!

WE KEEP ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES OF STEEL AND CAST PLOWS, including the celebrated "CALHOUN," and solicit orders from dealers and planters, which will be filled at manufacturers' prices.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO., No. 105 Main St., bet. Third and Fourth Louisville, Ky.

## Field Seeds

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, GROWTH OF 1895—

CLOVER,

TIMOTHY,

ORCHARD GRASS,

BLUE GRASS,

HERDS GRASS, &c.

## GARDEN SEEDS!

## GARDEN SEEDS!

A LARGE STOCK OF LANDRETH'S IN papers and bulk, also just received a choice lot of FLOWER SEEDS, imported by ourselves directly from Paris, France.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF BLIND-

BRIDLES, COLLARS, BACK-BANDS,

HAMES, TRACE-CHAINS, FIELD HOES

SINGLE AND DOUBLE-TREES.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

## CLIPPER DRAG SAWS,

The best ever introduced; will cut from thirty to forty cords of wood per day.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

Jan. 20—5m

## Miscellaneous.

## Linseed Oil Works.

We offer to dealers our own manufacture of

**LINSEED OIL,**

Warranted Pure,

Also a general and very complete stock of

PAINTS of all kinds, WINDOW GLASS,

BAR LEAD, COLORS, PAINT BRUSHES,

ARTIST'S TOOLS, VARNISHES,

Pure White Lead, Window Glass,

Empire City, " Castor Oil,

French Zinc, " Glue, all grades,

Putty, Sand Paper,

Glaziers' Di, Vinegar, family,

Spirits Turpentine, Benzine,

All articles connected with the Die and Paint trade.

WATERS & FOX,

April 7—3m Main st., bet. 8th and 9th.

## Chairs! Chairs!!

**LONG & BROTHER,**

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

Cane Seat and Split Bottom Chairs,

Factory and Warehouses No's. 174 and 175 Mar-

ket Street, between Preston & Jackson,

</

## Communications.

## Religion.

BY DR. J. R. HOWARD.

As floats the vessel o'er the deep,  
Toss'd on the ever restless sea,  
And strives its onward course to keep,  
The long drift's port to gain;  
One single star that's e'er in sight,  
Directs its devious way at night,  
And guides it o'er the trackless waste!

The needle to that star e'er turns,  
In darkest night or cloudy day—  
That star which ever brightly burns,  
And from its place ne'er moves away!

'Tis thus Religion guides us on,  
While sailing o'er life's restless sea—  
That safe, unerring guide alone,  
To the haven of eternity!

But every other devious light,  
That lures to point and show the way,  
Though it may ever shine so bright,  
But shines to blind and lead astray!

Like that false meteoric light,  
Which rises from where sleeps the dead;  
That seen amid the gloom of night,  
Leads all astray that's by it led!

While others lead but to the grave,  
And cannot point beyond the tomb;  
This shines on man to guide and save,  
And points to an eternal home!

They go out with the dying breath,  
And with the life of man expire;  
But this more brightly glows in death,  
And lights the soul with heavenly fire!

When through death's dark and shadowy vale,  
The soul released shall wing its way;  
And human hopes and lights shall fail,  
This light shall guide to lasting day!

And when this world shall cease to be—  
Sun, moon and stars shall fade away—  
This light shall mate all darkness here,  
And bring an EVERLASTING DAY!

Dr. Soto, ILL., May, 1895.

\*The North or Polar Star.  
†The Ignis Fatuus, or Jack-o'-the-lantern.

## Have You a Daughter?

[CONTINUED.]

Never excite her to Vanity or Self Conceit.

Nothing is sooner conceived than a good opinion of ourselves. Few people too low estimate on their own intellectual powers. Children, notwithstanding all the prudential measures used to check their natural pride, will soon show an obstinacy and self-sufficiency, which must necessarily detract from their happiness and usefulness through life. But let a child hear herself constantly praised—let the parent, whose words to her are oracular, pronounce her a genius—let the commendations of friends and visitors, be lavished upon her—let flattery upon her infantile efforts—let flattery thus fix the impression on her mind that she is a gifted being, endowed with capabilities peculiar and rare—and you have done the child a more serious injury than would have been the amputation of a limb or the loss of an eye.

A lofty and ridiculous importance will be seen in her eye, will be manifested in her language, will characterize her whole life, the queenly toss of her little head, the smile that curls her little lip, displays the cold contempt with which she looks down on the opinions or rights of her playmates and companions.

She must be first or nothing. Believing herself superior to those around her, she claims the command; she cannot brook opposition. And thus, even in childhood, mortification and chagrin chill and embitter her young heart; and the bright and beautiful being made to be loved—to shed around her the soft and winning influences of gentleness and joy—is already disliked, despised and shunned.

She enters a school. The teacher in the presence of the child says that "she can learn"—that she has an excellent, a wonderful mind. To obtain knowledge requires labor. Difficulties occur—she would not own for her life her inability to master them. Yet others out-strip her—her inferiors in intellect. This is a humiliation which she cannot bear, and her little blind parents cannot understand; and disgusted with the whole matter she gives it up; study after study is thus attempted and dismissed; "a genius is seldom a student" is now her firm belief, and the learning she has gained has increased rather than diminished her insufferable conduct. This is not a fancy picture; and we meet it in every day life—in which ignorance and self-sufficiency are united, destitute of all that can grace and beautify an immortal mind.

A man without modesty is seldom admired. There is something amiable and delightful in the veil of humanity with which the loftiest intellect shades its brightness. Loveliest are the mellow clouds that float before the sun, softening his splendor and tinged with his beam, is that modesty through which gleams in glowing beauty the mind's immortal light. But a woman with a concealed air, an affected mien—a woman without this modesty—O, what is she?

Her name upon her marble brow,  
May linger in her curls of jet;  
The light spring flower may scarcely bow  
Beneath her feet, and yet, and yet,  
Without that milder grace she'll be,  
A lighter thing than vanity.

MEMPHIS, TENN. S. H. F.

## The Appellate Judgeship.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE:

I know you are not politicians, and that the Gazette is not a political journal, and if the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky was a political office, I would not ask room in its columns for any suggestion I desire to make on the subject of the approaching election to the office.

On the first Monday in August the voters of one-fourth of the State will be called on to select a suitable man to fill one of the four seats of that Court. While we profess to be governed by law, and not by chance or force, it is of the very last importance to us as a people, that the Judges of the Courts should be men of learning, of talents, of unquestioned moral character, of blameless lives; in short, they should be men whose decisions carries with them the respect and confidence of the community over whose interests they are called to preside.

At this particular time it is of great importance to the people, to all men of all parties, that the Judges of Courts should be free from all partisan and political considerations.

should not have committed themselves on any of those questions that have divided the people of this commonwealth for the last five years. As a people we are not prepared to surrender our constitutional safe-guards, for it is to the Constitution and the laws, intelligently and justly administered that we must look for safety against political factions. Can any man reflect a moment on our condition as a nation and fail to appreciate the value of a learned, impartial, independent Judiciary? Can any man fail to feel the solemn responsibility that he assumes, when he goes to the p's next August to cast his vote for Judge of the Court of last resort in the State; the Judge to whose learning, intelligence and integrity he may have to appeal to save him from the rage of a dominant faction, or the persecution of powerful foes. Let this be the consideration that influences every vote cast, and one department of Government will be secured against party influence; and it is that department that must pass upon the life, liberty and property of every citizen before they can be torn from him by the licentious hand of power.

## Too Good to be Lost.

There is a little town in one of our States called Bono, and several years ago there lived in said village a man named Prow, (pronounced Pro.) Prow, to the election of Mr. Buchanan, politics run pretty high, and the Democrats determined, on the occasion of a mass meeting, to make a flag to wave over the heads of the speakers. As Bono was somewhat isolated, the facilities for painting the colors properly were not very great; and a committee of gentlemen called upon a lady in the town who possessed some talent and some paint, to place a suitable motto upon the flag, leaving the design to her own taste.

When it was completed it was quite a genteel little thing. Above was the American Eagle, holding in his talons the motto, "UNION," in large gilt letters, just below was a wreath of flowers, and in the centre the words, "Pro Bono Publico." But little did the lady dream of the excitement that was occasioned by her display of skill and taste. The flag was triumphantly waved in view of the opposite party, upon the stand erected for the political speakers. Shortly after, the husband of the fair artist was challenged to give the reason of his wife for insulting the people of Bono, by a flag with such a device. The gentleman looked surprised—was surprised—and asked how they could construe his wife's work into an insult.

"Why," said one sturdy fellow, "aint she put Pro Bono—and we'll let her know that she can't insult one of our citizens, Mr. Prow, and our town, Bono, by the like of that."

"Yes," said another, "and there is onion stuck on the top of that. I guess you think we don't know nothing."

With some difficulty the gentleman explained the meaning of the motto satisfactorily, and made the latter speaker understand that it was a notion and not a notion, while he walked off muttering—"well I allers thought onion was spelt union!"

LEBANON JUNCTION.

## Miscellaneous Department.

## Miscellaneous Selections.

The following from the Denver (Colorado) News, will serve as a specimen of how editors in that metallic region extend a welcome to their returning citizens:

"Our respected townsman, Mr. Geo. Trieth, returned from the East in last evening's coach. He has on a fine suit of States clothes, including a plug hat, and is the dog-gonedest looking cuss we have seen since Jim Ford left. We are glad to see him back again, however, and hope he will now settle down and behave himself."

The Harvard College students have started another paper called the Advocate. The Collegian, which was started a few weeks ago was summarily squelched by the faculty, and the students propose to contest their right to publish a paper that shall be independent and outspoken, and at the same time respectful to the powers that be.

The Memphis Post says that one of the clergy in that city lately, in advocating the cause of a Southern Publication Society, stated that he had already found two books of Northern Publication, which he had burned to prevent their influence upon the young; the one teaching the iniquity of slavery, the other the iniquity of the rebellion.

The Franklin (Tenn.) Review of Saturday says: "Some boys brought a deformed man into town last Thursday evening. He had escaped from his brother from Beech's tavern, where they were lodging for the night. They were just from the asylum and on their way to Florence. When caught he was caressing in a perfect state of nudity, on a horse he had picked up along his route."

Dr. Potter, of Tionesta, Venango county, it is reported, made a wager of \$5,000 a few weeks since that he would drive his pair of mares over a country road, to be selected by him, 100 miles in 94 hours. The event came off on Saturday, June 2d, and the Doctor drove 103 miles and 17 rods in 9 hours and 11 minutes and 13 seconds, stopping once to feed and twice to water, the actual time of traveling being 84 hours. This is the best time on record. The animals are a beautiful pair of large bay mares, and they came in apparently quite fresh, under a strong pull. The Doctor was afterwards offered \$10,000 for his team but he refused to sell it.

MR. KINGSLEY ON LITERARY LADIES. At the Royal Literary Fund dinner, in London, Mr. Kingsley was called upon to respond to the toast of "The Historical and Imaginative Literature of England." As for imaginative literature, he said, he really thought it was hard, in these days, to ask a gentleman to get up and respond to such a toast as the present. If the world continued to go on as it was proceeding now, ladies must be called upon to fulfill this duty. Until Mr. Algernon Swinburn appeared, where he should be glad to learn, would they find among men such poets as Mrs. Rossetti, Mrs. Jane Ingelow, or Miss A.

Proctor? Or who could write such works of prose fiction as the authors of John Halifax or Romola. Was there any man who could beat these works? No; the Amazons had invaded this time, not Athens, but Iarnassus itself. What the lesser lights were to do he knew not. He thought it was both creditable to the ladies and to literature that this change had taken place. In former times men alone dealt with literature, but the more delicate the weapon became, the more delicate was the hand which wielded it. If he could give any advice to young men how they might escape the trials and troubles that might beset their path in the literary profession—how escape Whitecross street Prison and the Workhouse—it would be by marrying a literary lady, and setting himself down to the humble and chivalrous duty of reviewing his wife's books!

## Foreign Gossip.

[Selected expressly for the Gazette by Alfred Hamilton.]

COUNT Walewski, the illegitimate son of the first Napoleon by the Polish Countess Walewska, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and now President of the Imperial Senate, has been, by the favor of his Imperial cousin, created a Duke of the Empire, with the title of Colonna-Walewski.

M. Thiers and M. Guizot crossed the Channel in the same steamboat the other day as they went to Claremont to pay the last tribute of respect to Queen Marie Amelia. While crossing the channel M. Thiers discussed seamanship and navigation in all its particulars. M. Guizot listened to him impatiently, and at last, unable to bear his old adversary's garrulity longer, rose and went forward, saying, loud enough for everybody to hear him:—"When he gets through navigation I hope he will climb to the top of the mainmast!"—Parris Corres. Lit. Gaz.

A Chinaman recently sent to the hulks at Toulon, France, for a murder committed in the French possessions in Cochinchina, appeared not to have the slightest idea of the gravity of his position, having looked upon his condemnation and transportation to Europe as a means of proving his devotedness to the religion of Confucius; but he was painfully surprised on his arrival to learn that his magnificent tail of hair was to be cut off. To lose this appendage is considered in China to be totally dishonored, and he was, of course, most anxious to preserve it. However, he was compelled to submit, but the shock was too severe for him, as the moment the scissors cut through the tuit of hair he fainted and was obliged to be conveyed to the hospital.

Thomas Hughes went into the Workington's College recently and found the "trainer" knocking about the young boxers whom he was instructing with needless violence—so much so that they were irritated and refused to box with him. Tom Brown, whom the trainer did not know, asked to have a turn, and in a moment felled his man. The trainer arose very red and angry, and Hughes, quietly remarking that he hoped he would remember it when he was next boxing with the students, left.

A sensational American is now in Paris, whose profession is that of a face-maker—in the theatrical parlance a *grime*. He places himself behind a frame hidden with a white cloth, and beside a table covered with wigs, false beards and paint brushes. As soon as his toilet is made, he suddenly draws aside the curtain, and exhibits to the spectators the head of Washington, Napoleon, Charles I, Wellington, Louis XI, or that of a madman, an idiot, a fury, a criminal, etc. The principal merit of this curious spectacle is the rapidity with which the artist changes his head, for each transformation is perfect in its truthful resemblance. As yet he has only exhibited his powers in private, and the Paris public is waiting for him with interest.

In Wombwell's menagerie in Stirling, England, recently, D'Arcy, the lion hunter, entered the den with the performing group of lions, when one of the lionesses, turning round upon him, seized him by the left leg. D'Arcy seized his rifle and brought it down with full force upon the lioness' head, breaking the stock of the rifle in two, and freeing himself from the grasp of the lioness. At the next performance the lion hunter again entered the den, when the lioness immediately flew at him a second time. D'Arcy was armed with a heavy stick; a severe struggle ensued as to who was to be master, the lioness repeatedly flying at D'Arcy, and he meeting each charge and driving her back, until she finally settled down in a corner completely cowed and subdued. D'Arcy escaped with no further injury than a slight flesh wound and a torn dress.

The English girl spends more than one-half her waking hours in physical amusements, which tend to develop and invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoits, draws the bow, and keeps up the shuttlecock—and all this without having pressed upon her mind that she is wasting her time. She does this every day through life. Her frame, as a natural consequence, larger; her muscular system better developed; her nervous system in better subordination; her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier.

## Musical and Theatrical.

[Selected expressly for the Gazette.]

What tunes are liked by every body?—Fortunes.

Ismerias, a musician of Thebes, gave three talents, or something near three thousand dollars for a lute.

The Bavarian King, a lad over educated for his intellect, with a passion for music and mystical ideas, has been indulging himself in an escapade. He was missing two days, and was at last discovered by his half-frantic Court riding about on a mountain ridge, where it is supposed he had gone to meet Herr Wagner, the "composer of the future." The cabinet threatened to resign unless he came back, and he returned, none the worse for his dreamy escapade.

A letter from St. Petersburg gives an account of a duel fought between Joseph Draga, a pianist, and a Russian cavalry officer. The latter declared at a court concert that the pianist's attack upon his sonata was so fierce that, had it been made with a sabre instead of the fingers, the instrument would have been hacked to pieces. The pianist challenged the officer, accepting the weapon chosen by the latter—the curved cavalry sabre—although entirely ignorant of its use. He made, however, such a terrific onslaught upon his adversary that he actually split his skull in two.

Joseph Barth, a celebrated singer, died in Vienna in the month of May. A very interesting anecdote is told about him. He called once on Beethoven, when that great composer was just going to burn a piece of music. "What are you doing?" asked Barth. "I am going to burn this piece of nonsense," Beethoven replied. "Let me first hear that nonsense," Barth rejoined, and he took it from the composer, requesting him to sit down and accompany him. Barth sang the song so beautifully that Beethoven jumped up and embraced him. There was nothing further, said about burning the song, which was no other than "Adelaide."

Next to books, there is no inanimate thing in the house that can produce so much profitable pleasure as a piano. A library and a piano are symbols of high civilization. These two spread the nobler banquet where the soul is fed, without fear of gluttony or dissipation. As books bring into our daily circle as familiar companions the noblest spirits that ever wrought upon earth, and permit us to rear our children under the influence of the noblest natures, so the piano, with simple incantations, brings us up from their sleep the brotherhood of song, and persuades them to dwell among us.

I was amused at a theatre in this city not a century ago, by seeing an elderly and celebrated actor in the midst of a "high comedy" love scene have his teeth fall out on the stage. The lady with whom he was playing with great presence of mind swept her ample skirts over the Dentist-work, and he dropping his handkerchief stooped and regained them, and walking jauntily from the footlights replaced the scene without having at all deranged the scene or attracted the attention of a dozen people in the house to the contretemps.—[N. O. Correspondent Mobile Tribune.]

## Fashion and Gossip.

Madame De Stael says that love in a woman's life is a history, in a man's an episode. This is not an unmerited reproach; but the episode often swallows up the epic.

The majority of bonnets seen upon the streets on "dressed-up" people are the saucer-shaped flats into which the Gypsy has dwindled.

These demand elaborately dressed hair and ornamental combs.

Bonquet says that if we speak ill of the sex generally, they will rise against us; but if we do the same of any individual woman, they will agree with us. Of course this is an old bachelor's slander.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Advertiser tells this story: I heard the other day of a *mot* of Miss Cushman's. Some one said to her while recently in Paris, "Miss Cushman, were you born in Boston?" "If I had not been I would hang myself with my garter."

A young lady says the reason she carries a parasol is that the sun is of the masculine gender, and she cannot withstand his ardent glance.

Alluding to "the false calves," a New York paper says, "we admit the false hair and teeth, the artificial bust, the whalebones, steel, and so on; but when it comes to fictitious 'understandings,' cannot cotton to the idea with anything like equanimity."

A little girl in school, being asked what a cataract or waterfall was, replied, that it was hair flowing over something, she didn't know what.

The hats for watering-place and country wear are high-crowned, as they should be, and, likewise, are, as they should be, perforated when made in glaze, and open-worked when made in straw. At least enough in open work to allow currents of air to pass over and around the head.

Small boy, on tip-toe, to his companions—"Stop your noise, all of you." Companions—"Hello! Tommy, what is the matter?" Small boy: "We've got a new baby; it's very weak and tired; walked all the way from heaven last night; mustn't be kicking up a row round here now."

A great number of the ladies of the grand monde have taken their cue from the Empress, and dress with fair greater simplicity than last year, most of them having looped up dresses over petticoats of the same material. But the wonderful part of the show consisted in the *demi-monde*. The gorgeousness of these fine ladies, their lofty indifference to the destruction of silks and furbelows as they trailed them over the grass, surpasses description.

This is the latest from Fanny Fern, addressed to the ladies:

Show but a strip of white stockings above your boot, or a bit of embroidered skirt, or a Balmoral, and you may lead a man by the nose. I have positively seen gentlemen stand at the corners, eagerly bobbing their heads this way and that, to catch a sight of the gaiter boots, as they alighted from the various omnibuses. Not all young men either, but gray-headed old codgers, who had grandpas written all over them.

GOLD.—The following estimates have been recently made of the yield of gold and silver during the eighteen years extending from 1848 to 1866. The total production of gold all over the world during that period was valued at \$3,341,500,000, or at the average rate \$185,638,888 per annum. The weight of the whole would be 6,157 tons, nine-tenths fine, or 5,542 tons avoirdupois of fine gold, equal to 307 tons per annum. The silver product of the same period was valued at \$1,620,400,000, or at the average of \$90,022,222. The weight of this nine-tenths fine would be 47,743 tons, or 43,969 tons of pure silver, equal to 1,832 tons a year or in the proportion of about eight tons of silver to one of gold.

## Hats and Caps.

## HATS, CAPS, AND MENS' FURNISHING GOODS AT COST!

As I give possession of my Store to Duval, Ketchum & Co., for a Carpet House, on or before the 1st of July next, I will sell at Wholesale and Retail

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF Hats, Caps and Mens' Furnishing Goods at Cost.

My Stock is large, and Goods desirable. Call and save money. What I promise I perform. W. F. OSBORN, No. 72 West Main St., bet. Second & Third. May 12—tf

E. HIRSCH.

M. FLEXNER.

## HIRSCH &amp; FLEXNER,

## WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

## HATS, CAPS

AND

## STRAW GOODS,

New No. 169

(OLD NO. 502.)

North West Corner 5th &amp; Main Streets, up Stairs,

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 9-1y.

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 9-1y.

## WHOLESALE

## HATS, CAPS,

AND

## STRAW GOODS

We are now receiving large additions to our stock of the above Goods, all of which we will sell to COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS at EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.

## Prather &amp; Smith,

160 Main, St.,

## LOUISVILLE, KY.

Ap. 7—tf

## 1866. WHOLESALE 1866.

## Hats, Caps

AND

## STRAW GOODS.

## HEETER &amp; CHAUDOIN

198 Main Street,

Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Mens' and Boys' Wool and Fur

Hats,

Mens' Panama, Leghorn and

Palm Leaf Hats,

Ladies' and Misses' Hoods.

Ladies' and Misses Trimmed

Hats

In great variety. Merchants are invited to examine their stock before buying.

HEETER &amp; CHAUDOIN,

198 Main Street.

May 12—tf

A gentleman writing from Lafayette, Ind., to a friend in Boston, says: I called the other day upon a bride in this vicinity, worth in her own right not less than \$80,000, and found her, in all her sweet simplicity, barefooted in the mow, looking for eggs. "That old hen," said she, "has been clucking around here for a week, I have got twenty-six eggs, and she will have to spread herself, I bet you."

## Dry Goods.

## S. ULLMAN &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## DRY GOODS

New No. 159,

(OLD NO. 430.)

## MAIN ST.,

North Side between Fourth and Fifth,

T. ULLMAN,

J. F. HAMBERGER.

April 7—tf

## LOUISVILLE

## PURCHASING HOUSE.

HAVING been connected with the largest business houses of Louisville for the past twenty-five years, and paying constant attention to the fluctuations of the market, we are prepared to purchase

## Dry Goods,

## NOTIONS,

## Groceries, Hardware,

## Hats and Caps,

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

## DRUGS,

## CLOTHING, QUEENSWARE,

## Agricultural Implements,

## SEEDS,

## IRON, PRODUCE,

And all kinds of Merchandise wanted by Country Merchants

Our object is to fill all small orders at a reasonable per cent, that will not justify a trip to this city from the interior. And we are satisfied that our purchases will be as low as if personal attention had been given by the merchant himself.

Those favoring us with their orders will please state plainly the articles wanted. All Goods bought and shipped by us will be insured, unless otherwise directed, and charged on the bill.

Charges 2 per cent. for all bills over \$500;—2½ per cent. for all bills less. No charge to our regular customers. We refer to the business men generally.

## VAN PELT, MOSES &amp; CO.,

246 Main Street,

Bet. Sixth and Seventh.

April 7—3m.

## United States Bonded

## WAREHOUSE.

## DORN, BARKHOUSE &amp; CO

GENERAL

## COMMISSION

AND

## FORWARDING

## MERCHANTS,

157 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton & Flax Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and Candle Manufactories; Malt, Hops & Barley; Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of all kinds of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS & PRODUCE

We make liberal advances on consignments, and fill orders promptly.

**Industrial & Commercial Gazette**

**H. M. McCARTY,**  
**J. HAL TURNER,**  
 Editors.  
 Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:  
**GEORGE W. MORRIS**—Department of Commerce.  
**ARTHUR PETER**—Department of Manufactures.  
**Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH**—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.  
**ISAAC SHELBY TODD**—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY:  
 SATURDAY, — — — JUNE 30, 1886.

**Louisville Manufactures.**

PAPER MILLS—A. V. DUPONT AND CO.

This establishment situated 12 Rowan and 136 West Main, deserves notice as one of the most prominent manufacturing establishments of our city. It is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the West and is of deservedly high reputation throughout the country. Its proprietors, Messrs. A. V. Dupont & Co., are men of marked energy and enterprise, and are identified with the growing prosperity of Louisville.

The paper mill—first erected by Mr. J. N. Kellogg, in 1837—was of very humble pretensions compared with the present large and flourishing one of Messrs. Dupont & Co., now sending forth daily its hundreds of reams of paper to different parts of the South and West. It has increased step by step with the growing wants of the country, and bids fair for still further increase as years roll onward.

In 1853 the mill erected by Mr. Kellogg was burned down and rebuilt by Isaac Cromie, the well known merchant of this place, of whom it was purchased by Messrs. C. R. & A. V. Dupont, who commenced business the same year. In 1859 the style of the firm was changed to that of A. V. Dupont & Co., which it still retains.

In 1854 the product of the mill was only one million of pounds of paper. Since then it has increased full fifty per cent, and now amounts to one million and a half pounds per annum.

The building containing the machinery and fixtures of their manufactory, has increased to double the size of the original, and the establishment consumes annually two millions and a half pounds of rags in the manufacture of its million and a half pounds of paper, which seeks the markets of St. Louis and New Orleans, and the intermediate ports.

Amount of capital employed, \$200,000  
 Number of hands employed, 80  
 Amount paid annually for labor, \$35,000  
 Annual value of paper—1,500,000 lbs. at 2½¢ per pound, \$360,000

It is our intention from time to time to give extended notices of the manufacturing and public institutions of Louisville, believing that such will not be thrown away, but will be calculated to arouse a zeal on the part of our citizens in this regard, commensurate with the importance of the subject treated.

The business office of the above firm is between Fourth and Fifth, on Main street.

**Louisville Post Office.**

As a nation increases in wealth, population and intelligence, in like manner is the demand increased for postal facilities among its inhabitants, and no better measure of a nation's progress in these three elements can be found, than the amount of reading matter transmitted through its public mails. As wealth, social refinement and general intelligence increase, that demand for interchange of thoughts, sentiments and ideas among the people, becomes more and more enlarged, and constant and uninterrupted communication is absolutely necessary for the transaction of business in modern times through its various ramifications, and thus we find the increase and extension of mail facilities not only the effect but the cause of general intelligence among the people. Take away all means of written or printed intercommunication among the people of any country and their relapse into barbarism becomes a mere question of time.

It is, therefore, wise in our Government to afford the most ample facilities within their power for the transmission of general intelligence among the people. New ideas, new thoughts, and new impressions are necessary to the vitality of a nation as the creation of new blood is to that of the human body. The more rapid, easy and continual the interchange of ideas and thoughts among our people, the more readily will prejudice and its parent ignorance disappear from among them, and the more closely will the bonds of friendship be drawn among citizens of different sections.

If the means of communication were perfect throughout the world, we might with some reason look for the return of universal peace, for that would banish isolation which breeds narrow notions among men, and false and erroneous impressions in reference to each other, nurtures ignorance, and fosters the savage spirit of warfare.

We have thought proper to preface the following statistics of the Louisville Post office, with these general reflections on the subject of postal facilities. We give

them to the reader for what they are worth, (we mean the reflections,) and "should they serve no other end" than just to cause a few thoughts among the public in reference to a subject of such vital importance to all, they will not be certainly without their uses.

For the facts and figures appended, we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. E. S. Tuley, our efficient and worthy assistant Postmaster.

During the last quarter of 1886, the sales of postage stamps and stamped envelopes amounted to \$9,990 00. Sales for quarter ending March 31, 1886, amounted to \$18,941 00, for present quarter \$19,500.

The number of letters received for the city during the quarter ending December 31, 1886, 428,324.

Total number sent during 4th quarter 1886, was 244,521.

For this quarter (ending June 30) the number sent will amount to 305,448.

In 1886, Eighteen clerks were employed. Now there are twenty-four—altogether the work has been simplified by the Department to such an extent as to do away with the services of at least two clerks. In addition to this force there are fourteen letter carriers, who are employed in delivering mail matter throughout the city. These men make as many as six trips per diem in the business portions of the city, and two and three trips in the outer portion. During the month of May they delivered upwards of 480,000 letters (in addition to the large number of papers, etc.) against 18,000 in 1881. In this enterprise our city is behind all of her sisters, and although the Postmaster has exerted himself to build up this great and cheap system, (reliable, too,) he does not meet with that cooperation from our citizens that the Government's liberality and his efforts would justify.

We might add that the people of this city seem loth to adopt a plan fraught with so many advantages over the old box system, and which has met with such ready and universal favor in most of our cities further North. There the system has been fully tried and found eminently satisfactory. Besides, as an item of economy, we would state that it is far less expensive than the box system. A box with a lock and key costs the holder \$12 or \$15 per annum, and one without a lock or key, costs \$6. It is strange that the new system is not more generally adopted, when all that expense, besides the trouble of daily or perhaps tri-daily trips to the Post Office might be avoided, by simply calling at the office and leaving your address with the Postmaster.

Our sketch of the life and character of Hon. James Guthrie, (on first page,) is from Lucas & Co's. "Travelers' Guide," now being issued from the press of Messrs. Bradley & Gilbert. This is a work of considerable merit, and we expect to cull from its handsome pages several other articles which will prove of interest to our readers.

THE OIL COMPANIES OF PHILADELPHIA.—There are in Philadelphia four hundred and sixty oil companies, of which the stock of only about fifteen have any value in the market. The stock of the rest cannot be disposed of at the stock board at any price. The nominal capital invested in oil companies is \$45,000,000, and the amount of money that has been sunk in these speculations is fully \$20,000,000.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.—We hear that quite a large number of visitors are now at this popular watering place, and the arrivals average from twenty to fifty per day. The company is said to be of the most cultivated order and they are enjoying themselves finely. Most of the rooms are engaged for the month of August. Previous to that time they will not be so crowded.

We call attention to the advertisement of W. F. Spybey, which appears in another column. Those desiring vehicles in his line would do well to give him a call. His assortment is varied and large, and calculated to please all tastes.

Our thanks to the Hon. Q. A. Keith, President of the Kentucky Central Railroad for his kindness to us while passing over that road last Tuesday.—There is not a more ably managed road in the State.

When is an extravagant youth like a dog? When he's cur-tailed.

The best hotel this side of the mountains is at Frankfort, Ky. It is a CAPITAL HOTEL.

EARLY MILKING.—Cows that graze should be milked early in the morning and turned out to feed upon the dewy grass. Two hours of such feed is worth all the rest of the day as regards getting a good flow of milk.

The result of practice in iron foundries proves that the contraction of fluid cast iron in becoming solid seldom reaches 1-12th of the linear dimensions of the mass, and it never exceeds 1-30th.

A number of engines have recently been stolen from the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

**Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky.**

We have before us the able and lucid report of Rev. Dan Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year ending December 31, 1885. It evinces great industry and care in its preparation, and is as full and ample as we suppose it possible to be made. It contains 236 pages closely printed—150 of which are devoted to columns of figures—embodying the statistics of the common schools of Kentucky—showing the whole number of children in each district—the highest number at school—the lowest number at school—average number at school—number of months each school was taught—cost of each child for three months, counting highest number of children—amount of money received from the State the preceding year—how that money was disposed of—distributable share of the revenue of the School Fund proper—distributable share of interest on surplus bonds, and total amount to be disbursed—in every county.

We make the following extracts from this able report, deeming them of direct interest to our Kentucky readers:

THE VISITATIONS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.—During the year intervening between the date of my last annual report and that of the present, I have visited twenty-nine counties, and delivered an address in each on the subject of common schools. The following are the counties visited, to-wit: Logan, Franklin, Pendleton, Kenton, Madison, Gallatin, Trimble, Mercer, Boyle, Lincoln, Garrard, Henry, Oldham, Nicholas, Montgomery, Bath, Carter, Boyd, Greenup, Lewis, Fleming, Bullitt, Hardin, Laramie, Warren, Simpson, Todd, and Christian. I am still satisfied that these visits are not useless. Besides their effect in removing the prejudices and stimulating the zeal of the people, their example is good, as witnessed in the increased interest, already alluded to, of the commissioners in the discharge of the duties of their office.

GRADED SCHOOLS.—In my report for 1884 I noticed the fact that in many cases the children in the cities and towns did not enjoy advantages equal to those enjoyed by children in the rural districts, and urged the establishment of graded schools in all places where the population was sufficiently dense to justify it. I have been informed that, in addition to the cities in which such schools had previously been established, schools of this kind have recently been established in Maysville and Paris. A good graded school in a town, supported by public funds, will, without any increase of expense, afford all the educational advantages to the rich that they usually enjoy without them, and such advantages to the poor as they cannot enjoy in any other way.

THE SCHOOLS SHOULD BE MADE ATTRACTIVE.—Unfortunately, in former times, school-houses used, too frequently, to be regarded by school-children as prisons, and the teachers, through no special fault of theirs, but through the fault of the times, as prison-keepers. A great change has taken place in this respect in the last fifteen or twenty years, owing to the introduction of new and improved ideas on the subject of teaching. In many parts of the country, however, the old ideas still prevail, and in such places the progress of the children, in the acquisition of knowledge, is as arduous and sorrowful as was that of their fathers. There is, it is true, no "royal road" to knowledge; but it does not necessarily follow that the way chosen should be through swamps and dark woods, and along the most thorny and rocky paths.

It may at least be made plain and easy, with as few abrupt ascents, and with as many pleasant prospects as possible. Otherwise the elasticity of the mind is apt to be destroyed and disgust to ensue when there should be delight. The place selected for the site for a schoolhouse ought not to be the edge of a corn field, surrounded by high fences. It ought to be a green-sward, and, if possible, adorned with flowers. The schoolhouse ought not to bear a striking resemblance to a corn crib. It ought, to say the least, to be comfortable, and, if possible, a place wherein a child would delight to sit by the hour when the day's work was ended. The seats ought not to be of slabs, without backs, raised too great an elevation to admit of the children touching their feet to the floor. The time occupied in school ought not to be from sunrise till sunset. The discipline of the school ought not to be based upon the idea that the roughest treatment is the kindest. It is a wonder, not that children sometimes failed to make the progress desired by their parents, but that they lived through the years devoted to their education, under the hard system which generally prevailed in ordinary schools thirty or forty years ago, and became men and women at last. The schoolhouses ought to be as comfortable, the grounds as beautiful, and the discipline as humane as possible. The time occupied in school ought not to be, under any circumstances, more than six hours a day, exclusive of the noon recess; and in all cases in which it is possible to shorten the time for the smaller children, it ought to be done.

This report should be in the hands of every teacher and common school officer in the State. The important subject of education should occupy much more of the attention of our people than it has hitherto done. The welfare—the very existence of the American people as a nation, depends upon the education of their children.

The children of 1886 will be the men and women of 1876. And in their keeping, principally, will then be deposited what of liber y or constitutional freedom may remain. If they are then intelligent, and shall have been schooled to the discipline of reason and thought, rather than guided by the impulses of passion, the free government of their forefathers may remain with them, but

if "ignorance covers the land and gross darkness the people," farewell to the fabric of rights reared by our revolutionary sires, and hallowed and sanctified by their blood. In vain their lives—in vain their example.

A good education is the best legacy which a parent can leave to his child, and plenty of schoolhouses with abundance of competent, well paid teachers, are the greatest blessings which any nation can possibly bequeath to its posterity.

The following statistics which we copy from the able report alluded to above, are deemed of interest to the people of this city and county:

Jefferson county, including city of Louisville: number of children reported to the Auditor, 13,881. Number of children living in the districts in which children were taught, 24,305. Number of district schools reported—each city and town being considered one district, 23.

The following is a summary of the whole State:

Whole number of children reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by the Common School Commissioners, for the school year ending December 31st, 1885,	297,772
Highest number at school,	144,364
Lowest number at school,	48,280
Average number at school,	92,957
Whole number of districts in which schools were taught,	3,984

Amount to be distributed from the revenue of the school fund proper, \$256,083 92

Amount to be distributed from the interest on the bond issued for surplus, 14,100 32

Total to be distributed, \$270,184 24

**W. F. SPYBEY,**

**CARRIAGE Manufacturer,**

No. 226 Jefferson St.,

BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH,

One square below the Court House, and opposite the Jail,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufactures and keeps on hand a fine assortment of

**ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,**

Light Spring Wagons, &c.,

Of the very best quality and latest styles, and for sale at LOWEST RATES.

Repairing of all kinds done on reasonable terms.  
 June 20-1m

**BOLTING CLOTHS!**

Warranted Genuine

DU FOUR Anchor Brand. All Nos. from 000 to 15. A large stock always on hand, which, as freightage on this article is next to nothing, we are enabled to sell

At Eastern Prices.  
 H. W. WILKES,  
 Main St., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
 June 20-1f

**COTTON GINS, EAGLE PATTERN.**

(SIZES of 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 to 100 bolls each, always on hand. This celebrated gin has been used and thoroughly tested for many years throughout the South, in all cases giving entire satisfaction.)  
 Send for a Circular with cut and description.

H. W. WILKES,  
 Authorized agent for Louisville, Ky.  
 June 19-1f

LOUISVILLE

**FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMP'Y.**

JAMES W. STOKES, Pres't.

—FACTORY—

Corner Ninth and Jefferson Sts. LOUISVILLE, KY.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW in full and successful operation, and is prepared to fill orders of the trade at Wholesale only, at as

Cheap Rates as any City IN THE WEST.

We invite especial attention to our very complete assortment of Furniture, embracing ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.

CHAIRS,

SOFAS,

DESKS,

WARDROBES,

Safes, Bedsteads, &c.

In connection, we have an extensive

Mattress Manufactory,

In which every species of Bedding is prepared after the most approved patterns.  
 March 17-3m

**New Advertisements.****WANTED.**

**WOOL, GINSENG, BEESWAX, &c.**

FOR WHICH THE

Highest Cash Price

Will be paid by

**STINE & CO.,**

Commission Merchants, No. 69 Main St.  
 June 23-3m

**PASTURAGE.**

HORSES and MULES taken to pasturage by

H the week or month, at reasonable rates.—

Apply at this office.  
 June 23-1f

**GOOD PASTURAGE**

FOR Horses and Mules, with rich Grass, and

plenty of running water, at Parquet Springs, near Shepherdsville. Terms reasonable.

[June 23-1f]

**Female Goats.**

HALF BLOOD CASHMERE and Common,

for sale at fair prices. Apply at this office.  
 June 9-1f

**THE CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS**

IS NOW

OPEN FOR VISITORS,

And Trains will be running from Louisville to

the Springs by the first of July. New and elegant

Buildings, Furniture entirely new, good

cuisine, and healthy location.

Charges Reasonable.

**SHANNON & TORRELL,**

June 23-1m Proprietors.

JAS. A. CLARK, GEO. W. MORRIS, CHAS. L. WHITE.

**JAS. A. CLARK & CO.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**WINES & LIQUORS,**

Tobacco, Cigars,

Foreign Fruits,

Fancy Groceries, &c., &c.

NO. 73 THIRD STREET,

EAST SIDE, BET. MAIN AND MARKET,

Louisville, Ky.

June 23-3m

Important to Merchants and

Shippers!

REDUCED RATES!

NATIONAL EXPRESS

AND

Transportation Comp'y.

CARRIES Freight to and from the principal

Eastern cities 50 to 75 cents per one hundred

pounds cheaper than any other Express

Company, and make as good time.

Rate from New York \$4 per 100 pounds.

Rate from Philadelphia \$3 75 cents per 100

pounds.

Rate from Baltimore \$3 50 per 100 pounds.

Money, valuable packages and small parcels

carried also at reduced rates.

Bankers and Brokers will find it to their in-

terest to ship by this Company, as it offers them

LOW RATES AND INSURANCE WITHOUT

EXTRA CHARGE.

**B. WILSON,**

AGENT,

Office No. 259 Main St., bet Seventh & Eighth,

Louisville, Ky.

June 9-5f

S. BROWNELL, J. W. STINE.

**HOPE WOOLEN MILLS,**

**BROWNELL & CO.,**

Cor. Jefferson and Campbell Streets.

MANUFACTURE

And keep constantly on hand

JEANS, FULLED CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, &c.,

Samples to be seen at Office.

The highest cash price paid for Wool.

June 16-3m NO. 69 MAIN STREET.



**HOPE**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WANTED.**

**WOOL, GINSENG, BEESWAX, &c.**

FOR WHICH THE

Highest Cash Price

Will be paid by

**STINE & CO.,**

Commission Merchants, No. 69 Main St.  
 June 23-3m

**PASTURAGE.**

HORSES and MULES taken to pasturage by

H the week or month, at reasonable rates.—

Apply at this office.  
 June 23-1f

**GOOD PASTURAGE**

FOR Horses and Mules, with rich Grass, and

plenty of running water, at Parquet Springs, near Shepherdsville. Terms reasonable.

[June 23-1f]

**New Advertisements.****FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS!**

WE are manufacturing three different styles

of Glass Fruit Jars, viz:

**Screw Top,**

**Tin Top,**

**Cork Top.**

ORDERS SOLICITED.

**KRACK & REED,**

## Commercial Honor and Integrity.

The following very just and pertinent remarks from the New York Journal of Commerce may not be entirely irrelevant at the West. They may serve, at least, as a caution. If compelled to import Eastern goods and Eastern fashions, let us not import corrupt principles also.

The commercial men of New York owe it to themselves and to their successors, to establish again the old order of honor and integrity which once existed among us. It is useless to cite the examples which have lately shown the need of this. They are familiar to every one. It was related of the late Joseph Walker, that when in active business as a merchant his word was accepted as absolute, and when he made a statement in relation to a long catalogue of merchandise offered at auction, the statement was at once received by all purchasers as thoroughly trustworthy and superseding all necessity of personal examination. There are, we are glad to say, a great many men in business now of equal pure reputations, but—and the but is the point of our remarks—there are yet these men are not expelled from business and social circles, but stand, apparently as well as any others. The plain truth, known to every one, is that men who have the reputation of business dishonesty are, nevertheless, well received among merchants and their families. The result is that the bad reputation of the few attaches more or less to the whole body of New York business men. We speak in plain words, for they are needed. We have heard a sufferer, from another city, complain—and with what justice, let any sensible man say—that he was cheated because he trusted a man who was invested with credit and character by the business community of New York. "Why, he is well known to have been cheated before," was the answer. "Then why was he received into public social equality? why was he allowed to appear on terms of equality with your best merchants? why was he a member of this and that and the other public body?"

In solemn seriousness, this matter demands the attention of merchants. Doing business "upon honor" was once the noblest feature of New York trade. It has become dangerous now, and few dare trust it. Let us strip the subject of all concealment and look it in the face. Will any one deny that there is danger to the reputation of our city, that it has already been affected by this loose state of moral sentiment? Why is it that the Chamber of Commerce has lost its ancient prestige? Does any one now think it an indorsement of mercantile character that a man is a member of that chamber? On the contrary, is not the general reputation of the body very much reduced by the notorious fact that for some years no question of mercantile character, honor, or even honesty, has been made a test of membership? Some gentlemen will be offended at these plain words, but we have a duty to perform, and in performing that duty to the merchants of New York, we are not in the habit of shrinking from any responsibility. No one will question the truth of this which we say, that the Chamber of Commerce has lost much of its reputation, and that one cause for this is the character of some of its members.

The remedy is in the hands of the mercantile community. It is possible, perfectly feasible, to restore the high character of New York commercial circles. Will not the good and true men make the exertion? Let us have a Board of Trade, or a Commercial Club, or a Merchants' Exchange, where we shall not be ashamed to place the statues of such men as Robert Minturn, Jonathan Goodhue, Delatiah Perit, and their illustrious predecessors as New York merchants, and where the marble which commemorates the noble character of New York merchants will not blush at the degeneracy of any of those who are permitted to gather in the halls as the representatives of that great commerce which, conducted on principles of uprightness and honor, will in time convert the civilization of the whole world.

## Commercial Department.

## Boston Produce Market.

(Reported expressly for the Industrial and Commercial Gazette, by Geo. W. Fowle & Co., Commission Merchants, 21 Commercial St.)

## Boston, June 25.

There is not much of interest in the last week's transactions of our market, the rise and fall of which have filled and emptied the pockets of speculators. The fall will yet be heavy in some quarters.

**Cotton.**—The Market is well supplied; prices are firm but sales are moderate. Manufacturers having purchased their supplies the demand is not active. Prices range at 32¢ to 36¢ for ordinary, 37¢ to 40¢ for middling, 41¢ to 44¢ for low middlings.

**Flour.**—Receipts for the week 17,000 barrels; prices are firm for all choice brands, with an upward tendency. Superfine sells at \$3 75¢ to 9¢; common extras \$3 75¢ to 11¢; medium extras \$11 00¢ to 13¢; choice extra brands \$14 00¢ to 19¢ per bbl. Corn meal \$4 50¢ per bbl with demand steady.

**Grain.**—Corn is firm at 95¢ to 96¢ for mixed; \$1 00¢ to 1 05¢ for south yellow. Oats in fair demand at 65¢ to 70¢. Rye \$1 15¢ to 25¢.

**Guany Bags.**—Not much doing in this article; holders are firm and prices continue at 24¢ to 24¢.

**Guany Cloth.**—Some sales at 27¢ to 28¢ per yard, and held firm at latter price.

**Hemp.**—Market is very quiet, nothing of consequence doing; no change in the prices.

**Hides.**—Are in fair demand at full prices. Western dry hides 18¢ to 19¢. In foreign hides very little doing, prices nominal.

**Provisions.**—Market has been active with fair sales. Prime pork \$27 00¢ to 24¢ per bbl; mess \$32 00¢ to 34¢; clear \$36 00¢ to 38¢ per bbl. Beef remains at old figures, \$20 00¢ to 25¢. Hams 15¢ to 20¢. Lard rendered 22¢; leaf 24¢ per lb. Butter 25¢ to 30¢ for western, 30¢ to 35¢ for New York prime. White beans

\$2 50 for medium \$3 00¢ to 3 75 for pea and marrow. Potatoes have advanced to \$1 50¢ to 1 60¢ per bushel.

**Wool.**—Market not so active as the last week; the new crop has commenced, but prices held at home are above the market value here, some sales of Ohio at 62¢ to 68¢; Michigan 50¢ to 62¢; Kentucky 62¢ to 68¢; some choice extra sold at 60¢ to 68¢; good Canada coming at 80¢; wool prospects are brightening.

Money market is well supplied, abundant capital, which is seeking government securities for want of better pickings.

## Latest Prices of Silver Stocks at San Francisco.

By telegram from San Francisco, dated June 16th, we have the following quotations:

Gold & Curry	\$800 per foot
Silver	250 "
Opfit	325 "
Hale & Norcross	925 "
Crocker	1,025 "
Yellow Jacket	175 "
Alph	340 "
Imperial (per share)	110 "

## Louisville Wholesale Prices.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED  
For the Week Ending Friday, June 29.

**GRAIN** In filling small orders, higher prices are asked.  
**BAGGING & ROPE.**  
F'loom 3/4 33¢ to 35¢  
Hand do 20¢ to 22¢  
Manilla Rope 1/2 23¢ to 24¢  
Hand 1 1/2 17¢ to 18¢  
Machine 17¢ to 18¢

**BAGS.**  
2 bush gunnies 23¢ to 24¢  
Second hand 20¢ to 22¢  
F'loom 3/4 33¢ to 35¢  
Hand do 20¢ to 22¢  
Manilla Rope 1/2 23¢ to 24¢  
Hand 1 1/2 17¢ to 18¢  
Machine 17¢ to 18¢

**BUTTER, CHOICE.**  
Ohio 1/2 22¢ to 23¢  
Indiana 16¢ to 18¢  
Yellow 1/2 33¢ to 35¢  
Yellow 1/2 33¢ to 35¢  
Yellow 1/2 33¢ to 35¢

**BEEF.**  
Yellow 1/2 33¢ to 35¢  
Yellow 1/2 33¢ to 35¢  
Yellow 1/2 33¢ to 35¢  
Yellow 1/2 33¢ to 35¢  
Yellow 1/2 33¢ to 35¢

**COAL.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Pomery 16¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**CORN MEAL.**  
Unbleached 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Bolted 70¢ to 80¢  
Bolted 70¢ to 80¢  
Bolted 70¢ to 80¢  
Bolted 70¢ to 80¢

**COOPERAGE.**  
Pork bbls 65¢ to 66¢  
Whiskey bbls 65¢ to 66¢  
Flour bbls 65¢ to 66¢  
Ham Tierces 80¢ to 81¢  
Black bbls 80¢ to 81¢  
Lard Tierces 80¢ to 81¢  
Lard Tierces 80¢ to 81¢

**COTTON.**  
Inferior 1/2 23¢ to 24¢  
Ordinary 23¢ to 24¢  
Low middling 23¢ to 24¢  
Middling 23¢ to 24¢  
Good Middling 23¢ to 24¢

**FLOUR.**  
A No. 1 12¢ to 13¢  
Fine 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Super 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Extra 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Extra 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Extra 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Extra 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**FEATHERS.**  
New 1/2 65¢ to 70¢  
Hides 13¢ to 15¢  
Dry salted 12¢ to 13¢  
Wet 70¢ to 75¢  
Green 70¢ to 75¢

**HAY & TON.**  
Timothy bbl 14¢ to 15¢  
do loose 11¢ to 12¢  
Hemp 20¢ to 25¢  
Rough 20¢ to 25¢  
Rough 20¢ to 25¢  
Rough 20¢ to 25¢  
Rough 20¢ to 25¢

**HOES.**  
Eastern new 60¢ to 70¢  
Eastern old 20¢ to 30¢  
IRON.  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

**IRON.**  
Pittsburgh 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢  
Coke 1/2 12¢ to 13¢

## Wholesale Dry Goods Market.

**BROWN SHEETING & SHIRTING.**  
Appleton A 23  
Great Western 23  
Anchor 23  
Penn Mills 23  
Laurel Hill 23  
Macon 23  
Atlantic A 23  
Augusta 22  
Belford 22  
Boat II 22  
do W 22  
do O 22  
do S 22  
Great Fall M 22  
do X 22  
Laconia B 22  
do E 22  
do II 22  
do O 22  
do S 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 22  
do P 22  
do Q 22  
do R 22  
do S 22  
do T 22  
do U 22  
do V 22  
do W 22  
do X 22  
do Y 22  
do Z 22  
do A 22  
do B 22  
do C 22  
do D 22  
do E 22  
do F 22  
do G 22  
do H 22  
do I 22  
do J 22  
do K 22  
do L 22  
do M 22  
do N 22  
do O 2

## Insurance.

HOPE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,

77 1-2 Fourth Street,  
LOUISVILLE KY.  
GUARANTEE CAPITAL,  
\$200,000.

INSURES AGAINST  
DAMAGE BY FIRE,  
LIGHTNING & TORNADO  
OFFICERS:

T. T. SHREVE, President.  
D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.  
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST INSURANCE IS  
PARTICIPATION IN THE PROP-  
ERTY OF THE COMPANY BY  
THE POLICY HOLDERS.

Benj. D. Kennedy,  
INSURANCE AGENT,

No. 142 Main Street, (Old No. 413,) South  
side, between Fourth and Fifth streets,  
(DULANEY'S BUILDING.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.  
INSURANCES TAKEN ON FAVORABLE  
TERMS UPON

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSUR-  
ANCE PROPERTY, MERCHAN-  
DISE, CARGO SHIPMENTS

BY RIVER AND RAILROAD,  
AND UPON LIFE,  
ON THE PARTICIPATION OR RETURN  
PREMIUM PLAN.

All Losses Promptly and Liberally Ad-  
justed, and paid at Louisville, Ky.  
March 3-14

THE  
KENTUCKY  
WASHER AND WRINGER,

HAVING proved itself superior in every con-  
test, remains the Champion Washer of  
America. We warrant it to wash faster, with  
less wear to the clothing, and less labor to the  
operator, than any other Washer in the United  
States.

## Brinly's Plows.

We have on hand a good stock of this un-  
rivalled Plow, suited to EVERY KIND OF SOIL,  
manufactured under the personal supervision  
of Mr. Brinly, the inventor and patentee.  
We are Manufacturers' Agents for

The Champion Reaper and  
Mower.

Case's Riding Cultivator.  
Sattley's Gang Plow,  
Walker's Horse Hay Fork.

SCHOOLEY'S STRAW & FODDER CUTTER.  
SOUR & COLTON'S PATENT DRAG SAW,  
COWING'S WELL & CISTERN PUMPS.

And Dealers in  
Agricultural Implements gen-  
erally.

BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY,  
112 W. Main, bet. 3d and 4th Sts.,  
Louisville, Ky.  
Send for a circular of what you want.  
April 21-14

## Tobacco and Cotton.

## GEO. W. WICKS

(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

TOBACCO & COTTON  
FACTOR,

AND DEALER IN

## BAGGING AND ROPE,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton  
Yarns, &c.

102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Miscellaneous.

C. P. BARNES'  
"EXTRA"  
GOLD PENS

REDUCED Price List.	Pen only.	Pen with holder.	Pen with holder & money holder.
No. 1.....	\$ 75	\$1.25	\$1.75
" 2.....	1.00	1.50	2.00
" 3.....	1.25	1.75	2.25
" 4.....	1.50	2.00	2.50
" 5.....	2.00	2.50	3.00
" 6.....	2.25	2.75	3.25
" 7.....	2.50	3.00	3.50
" 8.....	3.00	3.50	4.00
" 9.....	3.50	4.00	4.50
" 10.....	4.00	4.50	5.00
" 11.....	4.50	5.00	5.50
" 12.....	5.00	5.50	6.00
" 13.....	5.50	6.00	6.50
" 14.....	6.00	6.50	7.00
" 15.....	6.50	7.00	7.50
" 16.....	7.00	7.50	8.00
" 17.....	7.50	8.00	8.50
" 18.....	8.00	8.50	9.00
" 19.....	8.50	9.00	9.50
" 20.....	9.00	9.50	10.00

These Pens bear my TRADE MARK "C. P. BARNES EXTRA,  
Lot, Ky." for which I have secured the COPY RIGHT, and  
are warranted equal in fineness of material and work-  
manship to the best Eastern Manufacture, and are  
believed to be superior to all others in durability and  
other substantial qualities which combine to make a  
reliably serviceable pen. Sent by mail or express on re-  
ceipt of price and delivery charges, (if by mail, at my  
risk when 20 cents is added for registry.) Write your  
name and address plainly.

Postage on single pen THREE CENTS, pen with any case,  
holder and box, six cents. Old pens repaired for  
Fifty cents (and stamp) each.

Clergymen supplied at half price.

Address, C. P. BARNES,  
Gold Pen Manufacturer and  
Agent for American Watches,  
224 Main st., below 6th, Louisville, Ky.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ALEX. CRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

## CRAIG, TRUMAN &amp; CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,  
Straw Goods,

AND

LADIES' FURS.

218 Main Street,  
2d door East of Louisville Hotel,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment  
of mens' and boys' black and colored staple

## WOOL HATS.

Also all grades and styles  
FUR AND BRUSH HATS,  
MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS,  
MENS' AND BOYS' PANAMA, STRAW AND  
Palm Leaf HATS, ALL GRADES,  
LADIES' STRAW AND FELT HATS, ALL  
GRADES,  
LADIES' FANCY FURS, ALL GRADES.

We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks,  
and sell as low as any firm East or West. We  
solicit an examination of our Stock.  
Particular attention paid to filling orders.  
Jan. 20-14

## H. W. WILKES,

131 Main Street, near Fourth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Woolen Mill Supplies,  
Cotton Mill Supplies,  
Rubber Belting,  
Leather Belting,  
Bolting Cloth,  
Machine Cards,  
Carding Machines,  
Cotton Gins,  
Cotton Warps,  
Wove Wire Screen,  
Cordage and Rope,  
Gum Hose and Packing,  
Sheet Metals and Wires,  
Lace Leather and Rivets,  
Buhr Mill Stones,  
Turbine Water Wheels,  
Fan Mill Materials,

With almost all other articles  
necessary for

Mills, Foundries, Factories,  
Railroads, Oil-Well, etc.

Send for a Catalogue.

April 7-7m

## W. H. WALKER &amp; CO.

U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE

WINES & LIQUORS,

Including Bourbon, Nelson, Marion and other  
Kentucky Copper Distilled

WHISKIES.

No. 49 East Main Street, bet. 2d & 3d,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for new  
COPPER WHISKY

IN BOND.  
may 26-3m

## BRADSHAW &amp; BRO.,

ARCHITECTS,

Office, 64 Main Street,  
Between Second and Third, South side,

LOUISVILLE KY.

## Iron Dealers.

## W. B. BELKNAP &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C.,

AND AGENTS FOR

SHOENBERGER'S

BOILER PLATES.

E. & F. Fairbanks & Co's.

SCALES,  
AND

LILLIE'S SAFES.

No. 83, Corner Main & Third Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-14.

## Wallace &amp; Co.,

No. 93 Green street, between Third and Fourth,

Have just received a fine assortment of

MARBLEIZED

SLATE MANTELS.

Much Cheaper than Marble,

Equal in beauty and superior in dura-  
bility.

Also a fine assortment of

GRATES

Of the latest improvement. We are prepared  
to set Grates and Ranges, &c., in the  
best manner. Call and see us.

April 14-3m

NAUTS, REAMER  
& OWENS,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS,  
STEEL, &C.,

AND AGENTS FOR

NEW ALBANY ROL-  
LING MILL CO.,

DEQUESNE NAIL WORKS,

F. W. MERZ'S SAFES,

No. 247,

West Main st., bet. 6th and 7th,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Keep constantly on hand and sell at lowest  
Market rates—

Nails, Springs, Bolts,

Iron, Axles, Horse Shoes,

Steel, Oakum, Horse Shoe Nails,

Spikes, Nuts, Blacksmith's Tools,

Safes, Manila Rope, Plow Material.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

Wrought and Cast Scraps.

March 31-14

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

5 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

H. BOSTWICK, Agent.

Feb. 24-14

PAID FOR

Wrought and Cast Scraps.

March 31-14

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

5 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

H. BOSTWICK, Agent.

Feb. 24-14

PAID FOR

Wrought and Cast Scraps.

March 31-14

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

## Groceries.

JOHN SNYDER. JAS. S. SNYDER. THOS. J. SNYDER  
Late of Chattanooga, Tenn.

## JOHN SNYDER &amp; CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS  
AND

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Pure Bourbon

AND OTHER

WHISKIES,

7 MAIN ST.,

Bet. First and Second.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan 13-14

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

143 MAIN STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

JACOB F. WELLER,

WHOLESALE

GROCER.

No. 99 West Main Street,

Between Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Paper.

New Wholesale

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

290 MAIN STREET,

South side, between Seventh and Eighth

LOUISVILLE, KY.

William Cromey,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

BONNET BOARDS

Binder's Boards, Card Boards,

ENVELOPES,

Printing Inks, &c.

HAVING HAD NEARLY TWENTY

years experience in this branch of business, I feel  
confident I can make it to the interest of all persons  
buying Paper to examine my stock before making their  
purchases.

Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt  
attention.

Highest market price in Cash paid for  
Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.

GUNPOWDER.

WILLIAM CROMEY,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

ORIENTAL AND MIAMI

GUNPOWDER,

No. 290 MAIN STREET,

Bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of

Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Pow-  
der and Safety-Fuse

ALWAYS ON HAND & FOR SALE.

PAID FOR

Wrought and Cast Scraps.

March 31-14

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

## Fancy Goods and Notions.

C. VAN PELT. W. M. MOSES. GEO. C. NEWBERRY.

## NEW HOUSE.

VAN PELT, MOSES & CO.,

WHOLESALE

FANCY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

No. 246 Main street,

BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH.

A complete assortment of

Fancy and White Goods, Hosie-  
ry, Gloves, Furnishing Goods,  
Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes,  
Rubber Goods, Hoop

Skirts, Baskets,  
Clocks, Jewelry,  
Perfumery, Toys, and  
all descriptions of FANCY

And Staple NOTIONS.

April 28-14

## D. R. Young &amp; Co.

Wholesale Dealers

IN

FANCY GOODS,

White Goods,

NOTIONS,

Hosiery, &c.

Comprising a choice new stock of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

200

SOUTH SIDE MAIN,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 21-14

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

White Goods,

Fancy Goods,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

AND

NOTIONS.

-186-

SOUTH SIDE MAIN,

Between Fifth & Sixth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

## Foundries.

J. S. LITHGOW,  
VINCENT COX,  
C. O. SMITH,  
J. L. SMYER.

**J. S. Lithgow & Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**STOVES,**

Castings, Tin, Copper and

**SHEET IRON WARE.**

And Importers and Dealers in

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire,

**BLOCK TIN,**

**TINNERS' MACHINES**

Hand Tools, &c.

85 & 87 North-West corner Third and Main Streets.

Always in stock the most complete assortment of

Manufactured Tin Ware,

AND

House Furnishing

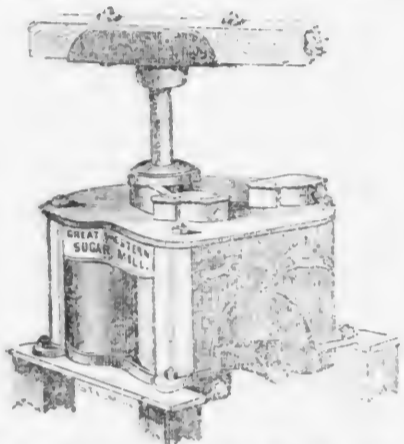
**GOODS**

TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST.

**VARIETY FOUNDRY**

AND

**MACHINE WORKS.**



**PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Sugar Cane Mills**

AND

**EVAPORATORS,**

Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist

Mills & Agricultural Machinery,

Small Castings, &c.

Main Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

Job Work of all kinds done in good style, on

short notice. (Dec 23 ly)

## Liquors.

**J. Monks & Cobb**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE

Bourbon, Nelson, and Marion County

**COPPER DISTILLED**

**Whiskies,**

NO. 287 MAIN STREET,

Between Seventh and Eighth,

**Louisville, Ky.**

G. H. COCHRAN. EDWARD FULTON.

**COCHRAN & FULTON,**

(Successors to Jno Cochran & Son.)

**WHOLESALE**

**Liquor Dealers**

NO. 330 MAIN STREET,

Between Third & Fourth,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

**Terry & Smith,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

243 West Main Street,

BET. SIXTH & SEVENTH.

300 bags Coffee,

300 bbls. Refined Sugars,

50 bbls. N. O. Sugar,

1000 bbls. Flour, all grades,

500 pgs. Mackerel, bbls., half do kegs and

kits.

200 boxes Star Candles,

100 " Mould "

50 kegs Shot,

500 kegs Nails,

20 bags Rice,

20 bbls. N. O. Molasses,

Syrup in kegs, half bbls. and bbls.

600 cases Canned Fruit,

100 bbls. Whisky, also French Brandy,

Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry

Wine, and a full assortment of Groceries. Man-

ufacturers' Agents for the celebrated

"Wampoo Bitters."

April 28-4f

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The undersigned is prepared to make Surveys

of Oil and Mineral lands. Reports of Chem-

ical Analyses will be included in the Geological

Reports, that are of value, on the lands surveyed.

Chemical Analyses will be made and advice

on matters of Science given, for which the

charges will be moderate.

C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry in the Kentucky

School of Medicine, corner 5th and Green sts.

Feb. 8-4f

## Foundries.

**JULIUS BARBAROUX,**

MANUFACTURER OF

STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND

PORTABLE

**STEAM ENGINES,**

BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,

Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,

Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought

Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps

of various kinds.

Hydraulic Presses & Machinery

FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO.

Tobacco Screws and Presses.

Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and

Verandahs.

**CRAIG'S**

EXCELSIOR COTTON AND

**HAY PRESS.**

Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865

Premium taken at the Kentucky State

Agricultural Fair, 1865.

This Press consists of but few parts, all simple

and substantial.

One mule (or horse) and five hands can press from 50

to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs each, in one day of 10 hours;

the bales, when finished, being 24 inches square and 4

feet long, or can be made, if desired, 20 inches square and

4 feet long; thus avoiding the necessity of compressing

them again for the Ship, and saving at least one-half the

bagging and rope, besides a great saving in freight and

hauling.

The Press, complete, (frame of the best white oak and

well painted,) will be furnished at my Factory for \$600,

or delivered on board Boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$625.

When the purchaser prefers, a complete set of tools, with

drawings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out the

timber and put up the Press, will be furnished for \$450,

including the right to use, delivered on Boat, or at Rail-

road Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 5000 lbs; the

irons only 1800 lbs.

**Oil Well Tools and Ma-**

**chinery.**

Special attention given to the manufacture of

**Engines, Boring Tools,**

**AND OTHER MACHINERY**

USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.

A full stock of the best description of Tools always on

hand, such as

Centre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Tem-

per Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand Pumps,

Rope Shafts, Beam Plates, &c., &c.

Orders for any of the above articles, accompanied by

the money, promptly attended to.

Corner Floyd and Washington Streets,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

## WASHINGTON

**FOUNDRY,**

Corner Ninth and Main Streets,

**DAVIES & CO.**

Manufacturers of

Marine, Stationary and Portable

**ENGINES.**

**OIL WELL,**

Tobacco, Grist & Saw Mill

**MACHINERY**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Boiler, Sheet-Iron, Copper

and Brass Work.

JOS. W. MORRILL. GEO. WORTHINGTON.

**J. W. Morrill & Co.,**

SUCCESSORS TO

**J. T. SMITH & CO.,**

No. 220 Main Street,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**SADDLERY,**

**Harness,**

**SADDLERY HARDWARE,**

**TRUNKS,**

**Bags and Valises.**

Feb. 3-4f

**A. M'BRIDE,**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

**Hardware & Cutlery**

**OIL & MINING IMPLEMENTS.**

MANUFACTURER OF

**Planes & Mechanics' Tools,**

No. 75 Third Street,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

## Advertisements.

**U. B. EVARTS & CO.**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**FRENCH & AMERICAN**

**WINDOW GLASS,**

**Paints,**

AND

**PAINTER'S MATERIALS,**

**LINSEED OIL,**

**Benzine, Varnishes**

OF ALL KINDS. ALSO,

**OILS,**

Lamps & Trimmings,

**LANTERNS, CHANDELIERS, &C.**

Main bet. Fourth and Fifth Sts.,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

Feb. 3-4f

**Sewing Machines.**

**SINGER'S**

New Improved Family

**SEWING MACHINES,**

**Simple,**

**Noiseless,**

**Perfect.**

**MAKES A STITCH ALIKE ON**

**BOTH SIDES.**

Is so simple that a CHILD can learn to use

them by simply referring to the printed instruc-

tions, which are sent with EVERY MACHINE.

**EVERY MACHINE**

**WARRANTED.**

Hemming,

Tucking,

Quilting,

Braiding,

Cording,

Felling,

Stitching,

&c., on these Machines—done to PERFECTION.

They are the Best in the

**World.**

OUR MANUFACTURING MACHINES

NO. 3, FOR CARRIAGE MANUFACTURES,

No. 2, ("Imperial") for Boot and Shoe Makers,

No. 2, for Tailors, &c.,

are to well known to require any especial no-

tice.

Address

**W. H. GOLDBERMAN & CO.,**

Agents for the Singer Manufacturing Co.,

NO. 7, MASONIC TEMPLE,

March 10.—6m. Louisville, Ky.

**CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!**

**Carriage Materials**

AND

**TRIMMINGS!**

**I. F. STONE,**

No. 8 EAST MAIN STREET,

Bet. First and Brook, North Side,

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on

hand a large and complete assortment of

Carriages, which he offers for sale at lowest

market rates. His stock embraces, in part, as

follows:

Fine Coaches, Slide Seat Buggies,

" Bretts, " Fluting Top do

" Coupes, " Plain do do

Barouches, " No Top do

Rockaways, Phaetons.

He trusts that an experience of over TWENTY-

FIVE YEARS in manufacturing and selling Car-

riages for the South and Southwest will still se-

cure to him a share of that patronage which

has been so liberally bestowed in the past.

To Carriage Manufacturers.

Referring to the title of this advertisement,

I would call your attention to the

Carriage Trimming and Furnishing De-

partment.

Comprising every article used in the manufac-

ture of Carriages, which I am prepared to sell

at the lowest rates. A practical knowledge of

the business enables me to select, with care and

judgment the different and many styles of

goods used by manufacturers.

Your orders are respectfully solicited.

May 19-3m

## Millinery.

**L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,**

171 Main St., bet. 5th & 6th,

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Silks,**

**Ribbons,**

# Industrial and Commercial Gazette:

## Miscellaneous.

**GEO. B. BLANCHARD**

SUCCESSOR TO GEO. B. BLANCHARD & BRO.,

**IMPORTER**

—OF—

**Mens' Youths' & Childrens' CLOTHING,**

AND GENTS'

**FURNISHING GOODS**

Of Every Description.

Lisle Thread Under Wear,

India Gauze " "

Check Muslin " "

Linen Drawers,

English Half Hose,

Cravats,

Ties,

Umbrellas,

Canes,

Perfumery,

Combs, Brushes, &c.

S. W. Corner Main and 2d Sts.,

Sign of the Golden Hand,

Louisville, Ky.

April 21—1f

**JOHN PEARCE,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**LOCOMOTIVE UPRIGHT**

**Tubular Boilers,**

**FLUE & PLAIN**

**Cylinder Boilers**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

**LARD-TANKS, BANK-VAULTS,**

**Chemical and Varnish Makers'**

**KETTLES.**

ALL work of the Best Material and Workmanship.

Repairing promptly attended to,

and all work warranted.

April 28—1f

Claudio Duvall. Chas. Ketchum. A. A. Quarrier.

**DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,**

**Mats, Fine Curtain Materials and**

**House and Steamboat Furnishing Goods,**

81 Fourth St., bet. Market and Main,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Our stock comprising in part of

Royal Velvet Carpets, English Brussels Carpets, English

Two-Ply Carpets, American Tapestry Carpets,

Brussels Carpets, Three-Ply Carpets,

Two-Ply Carpets, All Wool Ingrain Carpets,

Heavy and Cottage Carpets,

Hall and Stair Ventilation Carpets, and Stair Rods.

All widths Floor Oil Cloth cut to suit the shape of

halls and rooms.

Having an entire new stock we offer every

inducement to purchasers in the style, quality,

and price of our goods. We ask an examination

of our varied assortment, which we offer at the

lowest prices.

Carpets warranted as represented.

To dealers we offer unusual inducements in

prices of all grades Carpeting, Oil-Cloths, etc.

We are prepared to have Carpets and Curtains

made up at short notice.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,

No. 81 Fourth Street,

bet. Main and Market.

March 31—6m

**Drs. T. W. & A. L. FOREMAN**

ARE PERMANENTLY LOCATED ON

Chestnut St., between 14th and 15th,

Residence No. 571,

Offer their professional services as Physicians

to the citizens of Louisville, Ky., and the coun-

try around, in all the various branches of their

profession.

Dr. T. W. Foreman having been for the last

twenty years closely engaged in the treatment

of Female Diseases, Diseases of the Lungs, Eye,

Scrofula, &c., feels confident of being able to

give satisfaction to all those who may call on

him. Office at his residence, No. 571.

April 21—1f

## Fancy Goods & Notions.

**HAYNES, NEEL & CO.**

(Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HOSIERY!**

**GLOVES,**

**NOTIONS,**

**FANCY GOODS,**

&c., &c.

No. 241 Main St.,

NEARLY OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,

Dec 6 ly

**Hats and Caps.**

**SPRING OPENING**

**THOMPSON & EDELEN**

WHOLESALE

**HATTERS,**

269 WEST MAIN STREET,

(Between 7th and 8th.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Are now opening a large and carefully select-

ed stock of

**LADIES' MISSES' BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S**

**Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.**

Comprising all the latest devices in Panama,

Leghorn, Straw, Palmetto, Fur, Silk, Velveteen,

Cloth, and Wool, which they are offering at the

very lowest Cash prices.

Our old friends and customers, and the trade

generally, are politely requested to favor us

with a call.

Orders respectfully solicited.

March 10—1f

**Boots and Shoes.**

Wm. Piatt. J. D. Allen.

**PIATT & ALLEN,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

No. 195

WEST MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth,

Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 2—1y.

**D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,**

**DRY GOODS**

**MERCHANTS,**

North West Corner 7th & Main Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2—1y.

**REMOVAL!**

**KAHN & WOLF,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

**Ready-Made**

**CLOTHING,**

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW

STORE HOUSE,

NO. 270 MAIN STREET

SOUTH SIDE,

A few doors below Seventh.

Where they will be happy to see their old

friends and customers, and the trade generally.

Buying exclusively for Cash, and Manufac-

turing their Goods in Philadelphia under the

superintendence of one of the firm, give them

facilities in business unsurpassed by any house

in the West.

They are now receiving from their Manufac-

tory a large and varied stock, adapted to the

Spring and Summer Trade, and will sell their

goods as low as they can be had in any of the

Eastern Markets.

MANUFACTURER, NO. 22 SOUTH FOURTH

STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

June 23—3m.

KAHN & WOLF.

## Books & Stationery.

J. P. MORTON. } Established 1825. { ALEX. GRISWOLD,  
J. B. BANGS. } H. M. GRISWOLD.

**JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,**

No. 156 West Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Publishers,**

**Booksellers,**

**Stationers**

AND

**Blank Book**

**MANUFACTURERS.**

THE attention of dealers is especially called

to our large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS em-

bracing a complete assortment of all Books in

use in the Schools and Colleges of the South-

ern States, which our position as THE ONLY

SOUTHERN HOUSE ENGAGED IN THE PUBLICATION

of School Books, enables us to offer on the most

favorable terms. In the other departments of

our business, our stock will be found equally

complete.

Law, Medical & Miscellaneous Books,

Writing Paper, Envelopes and

Stationery of all kinds.

All Orders will receive prompt and

careful attention.

Feb. 3—1y

**GOLDEN-HARP**

**MUSIC STORE,**

91 WEST JEFFERSON STREET,

Louisville, Ky.

**M'CARRELL & MEININGER,**

**MUSIC PUBLISHERS, ETC.,**

SOLE AGENTS

For the following Instruments:

**PIANOS,**

The Schomacker Piano—\$500 and upwards.

McPhail Piano, " " \$400 " "

Allen & Jewett Piano, \$300 " "

All 7 to 7 1-3 octaves, in Rosewood,

CHURCH (PIPE) ORGANS.

E. & C. G. HOOK ARE THE LARGEST

and best Organ Builders in America—are

now constructing the largest organ ever built on

this continent, to cost \$25,000 (twenty-five thou-

sand dollars). Church Vestries, Sessions, etc.,

desiring a Pipe Organ, should by all means

write to us immediately. Prices \$1,500 to \$25,-

000.

**CHURCH (REED) ORGANS,**

For the use of small Churches, Halls, Lodges,

Schools and the family circle, there is nothing

in the country equal to the TAYLOR & FAR-

LEY Organ; finished in numerous different

styles. Prices \$120 and upwards.

In Sheet Music, Instruction-Books, Small in-

struments, Strings, etc., etc., our assortment is

superior. Teachers, Schools, etc., supplied on

liberal terms. Address

M'CARRELL & MEININGER,

91 West Jefferson street,

Louisville, Ky.

March 31—3m

**M. C. BUXBAUM & CO.,**

Wholesale Dealers in

**BOOTS AND SHOES**

No. 194 Main Street,

BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH, SOUTH SIDE,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Feb. 24—7m

D. B. LEIGHT. R. F. COOKE. L. PORCH.

**D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,**

**DRY GOODS**

**MERCHANTS,**

North West Corner 7th & Main Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2—1y.

**REMOVAL!**

**KAHN & WOLF,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

OF

**Ready-Made**

**CLOTHING,**

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW

STORE HOUSE,

NO. 270 MAIN STREET

SOUTH SIDE,

A few doors below Seventh.

Where they will be happy to see their old

friends and customers, and the trade generally.

Buying exclusively for Cash, and Manufac-

turing their Goods in Philadelphia under the

superintendence of one of the firm, give them

facilities in business unsurpassed by any house

in the West.

They are now receiving from their Manufac-

tory a large and varied stock, adapted to the

Spring and Summer Trade, and will sell their

goods as low as they can be had in any of the

Eastern Markets.

MANUFACTURER, NO. 22 SOUTH FOURTH

STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

June 23—3m.

KAHN & WOLF.

## Dry Goods.

J. A. CARTER. J. G. CARTER.

**CARTER & BROTHER,**

**JOBBERS IN**

**Staple and Fancy**

**DRY GOODS,**

AND

**NOTIONS.**

Cor. Sixth & Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Geographies.**

GEO. W. MORRIS.

**GEO. W. MORRIS,**

**WHOLESALE**

**GROCER,**

AND

**DEALER IN**

**Foreign Fruits.**

No. 113 Main Street,

(North side.)

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agent for the sale of the Best Brands of Cop-

per Distilled Whisky.

WHERE can be found at all times a large and well

assorted stock of choice goods, embracing a greater

variety than is usually kept in houses in this line of

business here or elsewhere. City and Country Merchants

are invited to call and examine for themselves before

making their purchases.